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Poetry.

The Dead at Richmond.

BY ELDRIDGE JEFFERSON CUTLER.

The God of Israel is our God, who set his people free.
Through fire and storm and desert beats and slimy depths of sea.
So while the thunder's arrow smites and angry lightnings play.
He leads us to the promised land, by this his chosen way.

Let not a wailing cry be heard, let not a tear-drop fall.
In silence follow to the grave the dead beneath you pall
Not yet plant we the votive stone, nor mockery of bloom:
But let us swear our oath anew upon the hero's tomb—
By him whose throne is Truth and Law, by those who sleep below,
We hold our lives as cheap as air, while stands an armed foe.
We draw the sword our fathers blessed and throw the sheath away,
To conquer in these dead men's name, or lie as cold as they.

When bright upon its ancient staff and purged of shame and crime.
The flag shakes out its stars again high in the van of time,
When Freedom holds her perfect sway, and Truth consorts with Peace,
When young men dare to face their sires and offer maids a kiss,
When we have won the right to weep, the right to praise the brave,
Then be the lofty marble brought to mark the soldier's grave.
Around it let the ivy creep with roses side by side
And all in shining gold be writ his name and how he died.

But now shed not the useless tear, lift not the voice of woe
The earth is red with kindred blood,—before us is the foe—
The cannon's roar, the sword's keen flash, the unrelenting steel,
These be our wall at sore defeat, these be our proud reply!

Miscellany.

ANDY'S FRIEND.

A Simple Story.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Andy Patterson was a poor boy—very poor; and it was generally conceded that he had no friends. Andy's father had been dead some years, having died poor and degraded. The character of the father had left a stain upon the name of his child, and our hero had to suffer. Away in a miserable hut, by the edge of the wood, where the highway wound out from the town around the foot of a steep hill, lived Andy Patterson, with his mother and three little sisters. The mother was a feeble woman, and as she shrank away from the world, the world knew but little about her. It knew that she was poor; and that she wore garments patched and faded; and that she did not court friendship;—and, furthermore, it supposed that she was not worth noticing. Of the children, Andy was sixteen. Sarah was twelve; Harriet was ten; and Lucy was eight. These three girls were not strong. They had been born while their father was very intemperate, and the sad effects of the parent's sins lay heavily upon them. Some people wondered why Mrs. Patterson did not send Sarah out to work—why she did not give the child away to some good person who would take it and bring it up. Once the girl did go to live with a woman in the village, but her strength failed her, and her mother took her home. The widow found some work to do, but she was not able to do much. The labor of supporting the family devolved almost entirely upon Andy, who worked willingly and cheerfully when he found work to do.

Andy Patterson was very brown from exposure to sunshine and storm, and his garments were of the poorest kind. People said he was poor and degraded, and the boys of the village did not associate with him. He did not attend church, nor did he go to the Sabbath school. He was not a religious boy, they said. But the people of that town knew but very little of the boy whom they thus denounced. They said he was going to grow up to be just what his father had been, though he lacked his father's smartness.

Now the truth was, Andy Patterson did not inherit his father's characteristics. Physically and mentally, he took the condition of the mother; and as she had not been known in that section before Mr. Patterson married her, people never understood her.

One evening Andy came home with the marks of tears upon his cheeks. His mother saw that he had been weeping, and she asked what had happened.

Ah, it was the same old story,—he had been cut by sneers and ir sult.

'Mark Larrabee called me names, which made my blood run hot and cold. I gave him no provocation—none at all. I was in the post-office while the mail was being distributed, and he asked me if I expected any important letters from the seat of government. Of course this caused a general laugh among the thoughtless ones, and he strutted as though he had done something smart. When he spoke to me again, with another taunt, I asked him to mind his own business; and then he twitted me of being the child of a drunkard! O, mother—it is well that you obtained that solemn pledge from me. Had it not been for the promise I had given you, I think I should have maimed Mrak Larrabee for life.'

'Then,' said the widow, taking the hand of his son, and pressing it to her lips, 'you have reason to thank God that you were restrained. It is better as it is, Andy. I know it is hard; but—look there, my son.'

She pointed to a picture which hung against the wall. It was an engraving, in a black frame, and its story was this: Jesus Christ, almost naked, with cruel thorns about his brow, bending beneath the weight of a ponderous cross, was scourged and hooted at by the unfeeling crowd that followed at his heels.

'So suffered the Son of God,' pronounced the widow. 'It is hard my son—very hard; but do not yet despair.'

'I don't despair,' returned Andy; 'though I often wish that I might die.'

'Die, Andy!'

'I don't mean die and leave you, Mother. But it's too bad. I wish I could find something better to do. Mark Larrabee is going into a great store in the city; he is going in with Mr. Philip Brown, who owns the large mills on the river. Larrabee got the chance because he had friends, and because his folks have money.'

Mrs. Patterson spoke such words of comfort and cheer as she could command, and after a while her son became calm and reconciled; and then an hour was spent in studying. The widow was a good scholar, and her poor children had learned far more from her instruction than many children of the same age had learned at the common school.

When the spring opened Andy got a chance to work on a neighbor's farm at twelve dollars a month; and there he remained till the crops were harvested in autumn. Once or twice during the summer Mark Larrabee came home from the city on a visit. He was dressed very finely, and wore kid gloves, and carried a cane, and smoked cigars, and drank brandy-and-water at the hotel, and when he met Andy Patterson he turned up his nose as though he had encountered something unclean.

When the cold winter came again Andy left the farmer's, and went home; but he was not idle. He sawed wood in the village, thus earning enough to support the needy ones; and sometimes he felt able to purchase little dainties for his mother and sisters.

Spring came again, and Andy was seventeen years old. He was small of his age, and slight of his frame: but his health was good, and his constitution strong. One evening in the early part of April, just after the sun had gone down, and while the family in the humble cot were eating supper, a cry for help was heard from the road. Andy ran out, and found that the stage had got stuck in a mudhole, and that one of the wheels had been broken. One of the passengers was in a great hurry to reach the village, as he intended to take a private team and ride over to the woollen mills that evening. He could walk to the hotel very easily, but how should he get his trunk along?

'Here is Andy,' said the driver,—'he'll wheel your trunk up.'

'Certainly,' replied our hero, in a prompt, cheerful tone; 'I'll do it with pleasure.'

'Do it,' said the driver, 'and I will pay you.'

'I guess there won't be much to pay, sir.' And thus speaking Andy ran off, and soon returned with his barrow, upon which the trunk was fixed by its owner.

The gentleman who owned the trunk, and who walked by Andy's side as he trudged on with his load, was a kindly looking, middle aged man, whose ruling characteristic seemed to be—good sense. He entered into conversation with the youth, and was not long in finding out how matters stood with him. And then he conversed with him upon general topics, such as might come within the scope of the boy's understanding.

'But,' said the man, as they stopped a moment to rest, 'do you tell me that you have never attended school?'

'Not since my father died.'

'But you have some one to teach you.'

'Ah, sir,—I have a good, kind mother—God bless her! She teaches me!'

The daylight was fading; but there was a glimmering in the sunset horizon, and as the face of the boy was turned that way, it was easy to see the bright tear-drop that rolled down his cheek. He picked up the barrow once more and trudged on, and at length they reached the tavern in the village. When the trunk had been taken off, the gentleman took out his pocket-book, and handed to Andy a bank-note.

'Here's a dollar, my boy. That will pay you, won't it?'

'O, sir—it's too much.'

'I guess you can find use for it. At any rate, I am satisfied, if you are.'

Andy thanked the gentleman from the bottom of his soul, as his tones of tremulous gratitude plainly showed, and then turned his steps homeward.

'What is it, my son?'

'A dollar, mother. See.'

The widow took the bank-note, and as she examined it by the light of the candle, she uttered an exclamation of surprise.

'What did you say it was, Andy?'

'A dollar.'

'There must be some mistake. It is a *ten dollar* note.'

'The gentleman told me he gave me a dollar.'

'Ah,' said the widow, 'I see how he made the mistake. Look! he only saw that figure.' It was very simple. The upper right-hand corner of the bill, where the "10" had been, was mutilated just enough to entirely remove the cypher, so that only the figure "1" was left. The gentleman had only noticed this figure, and had supposed that he was giving away a one dollar bill.

'What will you do, my son?'

'I will carry it back at once.'

'Have you no desire to keep it?'

'Mercy! I would sooner die!'

'Bless you, my boy! Go and do as you have said.'

Andy had some chores to do, and when they were done he went to the village, but the gentleman was not at the tavern. The old stage driver was there however, and to him Andy told his story.

'Why didn't you keep it, Andy? You are poor and that man is rich.'

'Keep it!' repeated the boy, straightening himself to his proudest height. 'I'd rather burrow in the ground, with hares and foxes, and live on roots, than do such a thing, John Alden. I may be poor, but God knows I am not a villain. You will see the man. Give him this, and tell him if he has a mind to send me a dollar, he may do so. If I do not misjudge him, I think he would rather send me the dollar than not.'

'By the glory!' cried stout John Alden, clapping the boy upon the shoulder, 'you're a pattern. You're true blue. You're honest, Andy. Ah, there's the supper bell. I'll do the errand, and bring you an answer.'

As Andy Patterson left the tavern, he met Mark Larrabee upon the sidewalk, but Mark did not look as he had looked a few months before. His clothes were not so spruce, and his head was not carried so high.

Andy stopped in at the post-office, where he heard two men talking.

'Mark Larrabee has lost his place, I hear,' said one.

'Yes,' replied the other. 'He got into rather rough ways. In fact, he was dishonest. I heard of his making one pull of a hundred dollars.'

'Why didn't they prosecute him?'

'His father fixed it up by paying the money.'

'Well his father may save him this time, but I don't believe he can make an honest man of him.'

As Andy walked home, he wondered how a boy could steal money. He wondered at it very much as the healthy, normal man wonders at the infatuation of the suicide.

On the following day, towards the middle of the forenoon, while Andy was at work in the shed, his mother came and informed him that a gentleman wished to see him. Our hero went into the house, where he found the man for whom he had wheeled the trunk on the previous evening.

'My boy,' the man said in an off-hand, easy manner, 'the stage driver gave me the bank-note you handed him; and I have been thinking, while walking down here, that some kind spirit must have torn the corner of that bill off for our especial benefit. I supposed it was a one dollar bill when I gave it to you; and I certainly should never have known to the contrary if you had not returned it. However, it has led to a little prospect of business. From what I saw of you last evening, and from what John Alden has told me, in connection with this bank-note affair, I am inclined to the opinion that I want you to help me. My name is Philip Brown. I own a store in the city, and I own the woolen mills in the adjoining town. A year ago I took Mark Larrabee into my employ, but he did not suit me. I think you will suit me exactly. Will you go with me?'

Andy looked down to his poor clothes.

'You shall have garments suitable to the change. Will you go?'

Andy looked around upon his mother.

'Yes, my son,' she said. 'The man who seeks for honest merit as this man has sought for it, recognizing the jewel even in this lowly station, must himself be honest and upright; and with such I joyfully trust you.'

And Andy Patterson went with the merchant, whom he served so faithfully and well that, at the end of a year, he was placed in a position of great responsibility, and his wages were increased to such a sum that he was able to place his mother and sisters in a better home.

But Andy's preferment was not particularly out of friendship to himself. He rose upon his own sterling merits—rose, to be a partner with Philip Brown—rose to be merchant upon his own capital—rose to fill posts of honor and trust for his country. Should I call him by another name, thousands would recognize him.

Who was Andy's Friend? The reader will say he had several of them. Perhaps he had. His mother was his dearest earthly friend; and yet, in those times when she sought to save him from evil, she had pointed him to a Friend who would care for both mother and child.—Aye—even at this day, in his home of wealth, Andy preserves a time-worn, faded picture, in a black frame—a picture of one bearing a cross, toiling beneath the burden, scourged and spit upon, with drops of blood starting from his thorn-pierced brow. And the picture has a lesson for him yet. Ah—a lesson for us all, while life is ours!—*N. Y. Ledger.*

THE BLINDFOLD MARRIAGE.

The elite of the Court of Louis XIV. the great monarch of France, were assembled in the chapel of the great Trianon, to witness the nuptials of Louis, Count of Franche Compete—a natural son of the King—with Lydonie, Duchess de Baliverne, a wealthy heiress.

The singular feature of the ceremony was, that the bridegroom's eyes were bandaged with a white handkerchief.

This circumstance excited the wonder of all. Had the bride been old and ugly they would not have been surprised. On the contrary, she was young and quite pretty.

The King alone understood this strange freak of the bridegroom, and though much enraged, he prudently held his peace and suffered the ceremony to proceed.

A few words will explain the motives of the bridegroom.

When Louis XIV. came back from his great campaign in the Palitinate, he determined to unite his son, whose valor in the war had greatly pleased him, to one of the wealthy wards of the crown.

He proposed the union to the young Duchess of Baliverne, and found her favorably inclined.

She had just come to Court, having just emerged from the convent, where she had completed her education.

She had seen the young Count often, though he had never deigned to cast a glance upon her. She knew he was brave and noble, and she thought handsome. The bend sinister in his escutcheon was no objection if she accepted him.

Unfortunately, Louis of Franche Compte, who like his father, was something of a reprobate, would not accept her.

My son, said the King, I have resolved you shall marry.

My worthy sire and most excellent father, returned the Count, I have resolved to do no such thing.

The King frowned. He was not in the habit of being contradicted.

I have made a formal proposition in your name, for the Duchess of Baliverne and she has accepted you, he said, gravely.

Doubtless, sneered the young scapegrace, her taste is excellent, and how could she refuse me? Perhaps it would have been as well to have consulted my inclinations in this matter. I do not wish to marry.

Are you in love with any one?

No.

Then love my Duchess. She is noble, and wealthy.

I am your son—that is nobility enough: he bowed low as he spoke, and the King smiled at the compliment; and the Jews trust me—what could I do with more gold?

She is the prettiest woman in my Court.

I'm tired of pretty women; they are always fools.

Could you but see her, you would be sure to fall in love with her.

I never will see her, answered the Count determinedly.

See her or not, you shall marry her! cried the King in a rage.

If I do, I'll marry her with my eyes shut!—returned the Count.

The King grew purple with rage.

Hark ye boy! You owe me obedience as a subject and as a son. It is my will that you bestow your hand on the Duchess de Baliverne. The wedding shall take place this day fortnight. Submit to my will with a good grace and I will create you a Duke on your wedding day.—Dare to disobey me, and I will strip you of your title, and the lands you hold from me, and cast you into the Bastile.

This was what had brought the Count of Franche Compte blindfolded to be married

The King smiled grimly but said nothing.

The Count placed the ring on the finger of the bride but he did not salute her, and when the ceremony was over he turned his back upon her, took the handkerchief from his eyes, and walked deliberately out of the chapel.

Lydonie pouted out her pretty lips, and was almost ready to cry with vexation.

The King took her in charge, escorted her to her carriage and they were conveyed to the hotel her husband occupied.

Here you are, my dear, said the King, conducting her through the apartments he had expressly furnished for her reception; here you are at home.

But where's my husband?

Silly boy, muttered the King, looking very much annoyed. Never mind my dear, he is your husband; the rest will come in time.

What's the use of having a husband if he will not look at you? pouted Lydonie

He shall look at you or I'll send him to the Bastile.

Oh, no, cried Lydonie, do not force him to look at me. If he has not curiosity enough to see what kind of a wife he has got, I'm sure I do not wish to oblige him to look at me. I see how it is, she continued, a sad expression stealing over her countenance; Sir, you have forced the Count into this union.

The King coughed and looked guilty.

O, cried Lydonie, with anguish, he never loved me, then—he will never love me!

Why should you care?

Because I love him, answered Lydoine, innocently.

Love him?

Oh, so dearly, that is why I married him.—I have loved him from the moment I first beheld him. And now I am his wife, he will not look at me.

Lydonie burst into a flood of tears, and sank upon a sofa.

The King pitied her sincerely, but what could he do? He had forced his son to marry her, but he could not force him to love her.

He thought of the Bastile. It would not make him love his wife to send him there.

Well, well, he said you are his wife, I will make him a Duke and I dare say, you'll find him before morning.

With these words the King withdrew.

Lynodie was left alone with her sorrow.—But she was not one to droop long. She soon dried her tears, and looked all the better for them, like a rose after a shower.

Her old nurse came in, and together they inspected her new home, which Lydonie found entirely to her satisfaction.

The Count did not come home that night.

A week passed by and he did not make his appearance. Lydonie came to the conclusion that he never would come.

She knew it was useless to appeal to the King. He had made Franche Compte a Duke, but he could do nothing for her.

She determined to ascertain what her husband was about.

She dispatched a trusty servant for intelligence, and, like all wives who place a spy upon their husband's movements, she was not at all pleased with the news she received.

The Duke was plunging into all kinds of dissipation. He was making love to all the pretty daughters of the shopkeepers in the Rue St. Antoine.

In fact, for a newly married man, his conduct was shameful.

To leave me to run after such *canille!* exclaimed Lydonie.

She paused suddenly. An idea had entered her brain. She determined to act upon it.

While she is meditating upon it, let us see what the Duke was about.

One night about eight days after his marriage, the Duke plainly attired and muffled in a cloak, roamed through the Faubourg St. Antoine, as was his want, in quest of adventures.

As he turned the corner of one of those narrow lanes that intersected that quarter at that period, a piercing shriek burst upon his ear, mingled with suffocating cries for assistance.

The Duke's sword was out in an instant.—He was brave to rashness. Without a moment's thought, he plunged into the lane.

He beheld a female struggling in the grasp of a man.

The man fled precipitately, at his appearance and the girl sank into his arms convulsively exclaiming:

Save me, oh, save me!

The Duke sheathed his sword, and endeavored to calm her fears.

He laid her beneath the lamp that swung at the corner.

Why you are a perfect little beauty! he cried rapturously, and with surprise.

The girl cast down her eyes and blushed deeply, and the Duke felt the little hand that rested on his arm tremble. But she did not seem displeased.

Do you reside in Paris?

Yes; but we have only been here a short time—we came from Bellville—mother and I.

From the country, eh? Where do you live, my pretty blossom?

In the Rue St. Helene.

Why, that is some distance from here. Will you not permit me to escort you home? These streets are dangerous, as you have found, to one as beautiful as you are.

I would very much like to have you see me home, if—

She paused and appeared confused.

If what? asked the Duke eagerly.

If you would only be so good—as to promise not to—to try—to—kiss me again—if you please, sir, replied the girl innocently.

The Duke was charmed. There was a simplicity, a freshness about this young girl which pleased him.

I give you my word as a gentleman, he said frankly, that no action of mine shall displease you, if you accept my escort.

She came to his side, and took his arm with confidence

I am not afraid of you, she said with sweet simplicity; I know you are too good to injure me

The Duke blushed for the first time in—he could not remember how many years—he knew he was receiving a better character than he deserved.

What is your name? he asked as they proceeded on their way.

Bergeronette, she replied.

What a pretty home! And so you live here in Paris, all alone with your mother.

Yes.

I dare say you have plenty of sweethearts?

No, I haven't one.

What, no one that loves you?

None, replied Bergeronette quite sadly.

Would you not like a sweetheart?

Perhaps.

You must be particular in your choice, or you would have had a sweetheart before now. What kind of one would you like, now?

Those sparkling gray eyes were lifted to his for a moment.

I would like one, if you please, like—like—Like what?

Like *you!*

Phew! thought the Duke, I am getting on here. Now, is this cunning, or is it simplicity?

They walked on for some time in silence.

Bergeronette checked the Duke before a little cottage, with a garden in front. There was a wicket gate leading into the garden.

Here is where I live, she said.

She took a key from her girdle and unlocked the gate.

Will she invite me to enter, thought the Duke—and the thought was father to the wish.

Good night, sir, said Bergeronette, and many thanks for your kindness.

She is a Diana! was the Duke's mental reflection.

Shall I ever have the pleasure of seeing you again? said the Duke.

Do you wish it? she said earnestly.

Most ardently.

I'll ask my mother.

An oath rose to the Duke's lips, but he prudently checked it.

Will you receive me tomorrow?

You may come, and if my mother is willing—yes.

I shall be here sure.

You will have forgotten me by to-morrow.

I shall never forget you!

I have heard my mother say the men always protest more than they mean.

Your mother is—the Duke paused and bit his lip.

What is she? asked Bergeronette archly.

She is—is right But I mean what I say.—As sure as to-morrow comes, so will I.

Come. Good night.

She turned from him and was about to enter the garden.

Bergeronette, he said quickly, one kiss before I go. Surely my forbearance deserves it.

She made no answer, but inclined her head gently towards him. For a moment she lingered in his arms, and then tore herself from his embrace and passed quickly through the gate.

The Duke determined to follow her When he placed his hand against the gate he found it securely fastened. Bergeronette had prudently locked it after her.

So the Duke went to his lodgings—he had taken bachelor apartments on his wedding day—to dream of Bergeronette.

The next day he went to the cottage in Rue St. Helene.

He was received by Bergeronette timidly, and introduced by her to her mother, a fine matronly dame who sat quietly spinning in the corner, and allowed the young couple to rove about the garden at will.

The Duke thought she was a very sensible old woman.

The Duke departed at the end of three hours more in love than ever.

He came every day for a fortnight, and every day he pressed his suit. But there was only one way in which Bergeronette could be won—an honorable marriage.

The Duke was in despair and at his wit's end. He had a stormy scene with the King, who threatened to send him to the Bastile if he did not return to the Duchess.

So he came to Bergeronette on the fourteenth day to make a final effort to obtain her. They were alone together in the garden.

Hear me Bergeronette, he cried, when he had exhausted every argument and found her still firm, I swear to you were I free, this instant would I wed you. I will confess all to you. I have told you that I am a Duke, but not my title. Now you shall know all. I am the Duke de Franche Compte, and—*I am already married!*

Married! echoed Bergeronette with a smothered scream.

I was forced into this union by the King's command. I do not love my wife. I have never seen her face. I left her at the altar's foot, and we have never met since. She possesses my title, but you alone possess my heart. Fly with me. In some distant land we may dwell in happiness, blest with each others's society. Time may remove the obstacle to our union, death may befriend us, a divorce may be obtained, and then I swear to you by every saint in Heaven, you shall become my Duchess!

Were you free would you really make me your wife?

I have pledged you my word.

I believe you!

You will fly with me?

I will!

Dear Louis, she murmured, for so had he taught her to call him, I also have something to impart to you. My name is not Bergeronette, and I am not what you take me to be!

What do you mean?

I have a title equal to your own.

Then this old woman?

Is not my mother, but my nurse.

And the man who assaulted you?

Was my lackey, instructed for the purpose.

The Duke looked bewildered.

And like you, she continued, I am—married!

I'll cut your husband's throat! exclaimed the Duke wildly.

I don't think you will when you know him.

Who is he then, and who are you?

I am Lydonie Duchess de Franche Compte, and you are he.

The Duke was thunderstruck.

Lydonie knelt at his feet.

Forgive me for this little plot, she pleaded; it was to gain your love. If it has succeeded I am happy—if it has failed, with my own lips I will sue to the King for our divorce.

Up—up to my heart! cried the Duke joyfully, as he caught her in his arms; you have insured our mutual happiness Ah! none are so blind as those who will not see. Little did I think when I stood blindfolded by your side at the altar, that I was rejecting such a treasure!

They passed their honeymoon in the little cottage, and the Duke was not sent to the Bastile.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND THE SECESSION CHAPLAIN.—The Nashville Union relates the following particulars of an impressive interview between Governor Andrew Johnson and Rev. W. H Wharton, chaplain of the penitentiary at that place. Governor Johnson, it will be remembered, has ordered ministers to swear allegiance to the United States. Mr. Wharton was the author of the penitentiary report which caused Gov. Johnson to hold the interview below reported:—

As the portly clergyman entered, the Governor informed him that he was suspected of hostility to the government. To this the chaplain replied:

"Well, I regard myself as a loyal man, and expect to be obedient to the government. I believe that my very first temporal allegiance is due to Tennessee, and am ready to go which ever way she goes. But I am a citizen of a higher government than that.

"Governor—What government is that?

"Chaplain—*I am a citizen of Heaven!*

"Governor—There are men in Nashville professing that citizenship who are responsible for the blood of more of our countrymen than the soldiers who have bayonets in their hands. You call yourself a citizen of Heaven. Just look at this document" (handing him the following extract with the name of Wm. H. Wharton annexed to it):

"'I have witnessed with much satisfaction the cheerful alacrity and diligence with which the prisoners [in the Penitentiary] have labored for the State in the last few months, in preparing the materials of war, to which they were stimulated by a most commendable and patriotic ardor; they have labored faithfully for their country, and many of them, young men placed in confinement for minor offences, might be judiciously selected as being objects of executive clemency, who would endeavor to atone for the misdeeds of the past by acts of bravery and heroism on the battlefield. Commending with earnestness the above suggestion to the authorities,

"'I remain, most respectfully,

"'WM. H. WHARTON, Chaplain.'

"Is that your report, sir, and your name? Do you call that the language of a 'citizen of Heaven,' to advise the turning loose of felons from the cells where justice has placed them, that they may join in the work of killing loyal men and of destroying the best government in the world? I don't believe the Almighty approves of such teaching as that

"Chap.—Well, the first duty is to defend our state, and I thought it was right to repel the North when she invaded us. Self-defence is the only fighting I approve of.

"Gov.—Did not Tennessee invade Kentucky? Did not South Carolina invade the property of the United States and fire on our fellow-citizens? You have learned your facts very incorrectly.

"Chap. (looking terribly perplexed.)—I don't wish to argue the case with you, Governor. My mission is to preach Christ. I am no politician, and submit to whatever government may get the power.

"Gov.—But you could urge the release of felons to aid in murdering loyal men. Do you pretend that your gospel is confined to the limits of your Southern Confederacy? I always thought its precepts of love and charity were co-extensive with the world. You cannot justify your conduct before man or God.

"Chap.—I had to go with my State and defend her. That is justifiable warfare.

"Gov.—There are rules of warfare which Christians and barbarians alike observe. You advised the turning loose of felons and placing arms in their hands. Did you get that from your Bible? Does it tell you that a man *may atone for felony by committing treason?*

"Chap. As I said before, I cannot discuss politics—it is not my profession. Christ said to his apostles, 'My Kingdom is not of this world.'

"Gov.—Yes, and I believe there was a Judas among his disciples. If he were on earth again there are some of his professed teachers who would sell him for less than thirty pieces of silver. They would betray him for half the money."

The Governor then directed the chaplain to be conducted to the Provost-Marshal to be disposed of.

THE LOWER CLASS.—Who are they?—The toiling millions, the laboring men and women, the farmer, the mechanic, the artist, the inventor, the producer? Far from it. These are nature's nobility—God's favorites—the salt of the earth. No matter whether they are high or low in station, rich or poor in pelf, conspicuous or humble in position, they are the upper "circle" in the order of nature, whatever the factitious distinction of fashionable society. It is not low, it is the highest duty, privilege, pleasure, for the great men and the whole-souled women to earn what they possess, to work their way through life, to be the architects of their own fortune.—Some may remark the classes we have alluded to as only relatively low, and in fact the middle classes.—We insist that they are absolutely the very highest. Is there a class of beings on earth who may properly be denominated low?—If so, it is composed of those who consume without producing, who dissipate the earnings of their fathers and relatives without laboring for anything themselves.

IRON SAFES.—The recent fire at Troy, New York, burned over from fifty to seventy-five acres of ground and consumed, in its ravages, upwards of $3,000,000 worth of property.—Bankers, merchants and housekeepers have hitherto been accustomed to trust their valuables to the custody of iron safes, but it now appears that too much reliance should not be placed upon the perfect fire-proof qualities of these safes. A valued correspondent, residing in Troy, who is fully conversant with the facts in the case, writes as follows on the subject:

"Hardly a safe standing out uninclosed by brick, has passed through the fiery ordeal.—Troy is, as you know, a great place for manufacturing safes, and the thing is being hushed up and kept out of the newspapers, but the fact is the safes standing isolated in a building are little protection. I have seen three opened within a day or two, and none of them had a paper legible inside. The wood work was pretty much all burned up. One safe, which I did not see, was opened before it had got perfectly cool, and the owners had the satisfaction of seeing the charred contents entirely burn up upon the admission of air. The fact is, the safe-makers have departed from the original idea of filling the safe with plaster of Paris, which is the only thing which will answer as protection. The value of this is shown by the fact that you cannot boil water in a tin pan, thinly coated with plaster, over a hot fire."—*Scientific American.*

Letter from the Capitol.

Management of the State Prison—The Warden, Mr. Tinker—The Deputy Warden, Mr. Thomas.

AUGUSTA, July 1, 1862.

Editors Advertiser:—Having given you a hasty review of some of the more extraordinary of the State Prisoners at Thomaston, and of the peculiarities and incidents connected with this full company of criminals, your readers will very likely ask, "What of the condition of the Prison itself? How is it doing pecuniarily? for it has ever been an outset to the State; and how does the new Warden succeed?"—for Mr. Tinker is comparatively new, having been appointed soon after Gov. Washburn's induction to office in 1861.

These are important questions, as bearing on the interest and welfare of the State.—The Prison has, more or less, ever since we were a State, been a vexatious subject for consideration, both within and without the Halls of Legislation. Running side by side, as we do, of New Hampshire, whose prison is self-sustaining, the question has been asked too many times to enumerate, Why cannot our Prison be brought somewhere near to a self sustaining power, by the labor of the convicts? and so there have been various schemes to make it so. The labor has been let out to contractors, and it has been worked by the State directly, as is the case now; and various modes have been tried, but yet it is always a bill of expense at last.

The Governor, impressed with the importance of doing all that can be done during the residue of his administration, bearing upon this important question, has appointed a commission of two to look into the Prisons of New Hamp- and Massachusetts, and other places in New England—to report in October, in order to obtain any new hints that may be improved upon in bringing the Prison nearer, pecuniarily, to the standard desired by the people.

With the condition of the Prison I was pleased. Everything was going on pleasantly and harmoniously. The prisoners were all at work that could work. Some of the feeble and old men—broken down by years and hard service in roughing it in the world and in prison, were about used up. They had no work left in them. The drudgery about the shops, or sunning themselves in the yard, was all these useless men could do. But the large majority of them were at work—with more or less of result, of course; because in one hundred and fifteen men, got together as these are, from the dregs of crime, there is much of imbecility and and inutility. Yet they were kept at work as best they could be.

The principal branches carried on are carriage-making, blacksmithing and shoemaking. The hands are divided into these departments, as their capabilities best adapt them. The lads are getting a good trade in this way, to enable them, when they emerge from this ignominious abode, to have a resort by which, if they are so disposed, they may get an honest living. I think the Prison is doing well under its present organization. I shall be surprised, if it do not show a better result pecuniarily, at the proper time, than has been shown for many years before.

The prisoners are being subsisted—and this is a very important item—at very much less, by the present Warden, than was done formerly. This will show itself when that important expenditure is exhibited up at the end of the year. The food furnished is not stinted, or of mean quality, in order to effect this result. The general remark was, after examination, that the materials were of excellent quality, and the cooking department could not be excelled.

Of Mr. Tinker, the Warden—there was one gratifying testimonial given, by the best of witnesses, in and about Thomaston. "He is an *honest* man," was the remark by those who commented upon the Prison—and it is common property down there—and all talk and have an opinion which they cherish with tenacity, of the Prison. Whatever, therefore, was said of its conduct—and each had a way in which *he* would do it—yet *honesty* was conceded to the present Warden. That concession yields a large portion of the ground. Admit that a man is honest, and you give a vantage ground of immense importance in this connection. For, alas, the complaint has been, and what is worse still, the complainers "have proved it too," that there has not, in former times, been any too much of this rare virtue in the management of the prison.

I think the State has, in the present Warden, a man of sterling qualities, (and that is the testimony of those who know him best)—who means to do his whole duty to the best of his knowledge—regardless of frowns or favors. He has a sturdy and in some directions an unscrupulous opposition to contend with—and so will any one have who is in charge of the Prison. But he stands up to his work, and means to do his duty scrupulously. I think he will succeed, and that at the close of his administration—be it longer or shorter,—it will be susceptible of proof, that the prison was well managed under his care, and the State benefitted by his appointment.

The Prison has, also, in its Deputy Warden, Mr. Thomas, an excellent man. He sympathises with the prisoners, and has their welfare at heart, and they know it. So they cherish him as a friend in whom they can confide. His duties bring him more immediately in contact with them, than do the Warden's—and therefore it is very essential to them that the right man is in that direction. Mr. Thomas is the man for them. It would be hard to find, as it seems to me, a better man for the place. All of which, both of Warden and Deputy, I am very happy to state.

CUMBERLAND.

—*Portland Advertiser.*

Common Schools and Liberty.

The great work of our age is to be Education! The common school is John Baptist to the Christian religion! If the Southern States had for fifty years past had in force a good system of common schools, the common people could never have been dragooned into this rebellion by their knavish leaders This land has been convulsed by the ignorance of its Southern common people. If the Southern States are to remain as ignorant in time to come, they will breed for us as many troubles as the tropics do storms.

While then we do not despise or neglect wise political management, we hold that political management merely, is superficial, and utterly powerless to reach the root of our trouble. It is the schoolmaster that is to be our best statesman. There can be peace between the North and the South, all of whose great interests are reciprocal, if the common people are intelligent, and liberty of speech and of the press permit the people to know each others minds. But if freedom of printing is trammeled, and liberty of speech suppressed, and an ignorant people are poisoned with lies and envenomed prejudices, there can be no stable quit. The road to peace is the road of Education. More than ever must this subject come before the Christian public.—While we have hitherto sent colporters, home missionaries, and various religious agents, we must now add the common school master! The way is not yet open, and the plan of operation is yet to be defined. But to see the need, to feel its importance, to be willing to act—this is preparation.

Meantime, one step toward this great end, is the maintenance of the great chartered liberty of printing and speaking. We can wait for schools and school-houses, if we are permitted to send peripatetic masters; if the Government will assert for all citizens the right to free speech, everywhere, in the North and in the South. Slavery must destroy education, or education must destroy slavery. Once let it be possible to bring discussion to bear upon this evil, and it can no more sustain itself than snow can resist the sun. Free speech, free printing, and free schools, will speedily make slavery impossible Let the nation send forth its common schools! The school-book and the Bible will be a match for Mammon, Slavery and the Devil!—*Independent.*

Written for the Rockland Gazette.

The Ancient Great Glacier of the Penobscot Bay.

BY JOHN DELASKI.

(*Continued.*)

On the Islands in the Penobscot Bay, I observed everywhere, those peculiarities which I have mentioned in the march of this pre-Adamite wonder—how that its paths were made up long and steep hills as well as down, and along their precipitous sides, as if a mighty engineer had removed the bold and interposing rocks for the august progress of an army of giants. I had, also, long previously to the time when I began to doubt the theories of icebergs and debris-bearing currents, observed that the valleys and harbors of Vinalhaven extended North and South; and that the hills, too, maintained almost always, the same uniform direction, often reminding me, whimsically enough, when seen in profile and at a distance in dull weather, of a pugnacious porker who stood ready and anxious for a fight. There was in these hills, the thrifty round and adipose back—the abrupt and almost tailless rump, braced back against the South, and the brusk and bosky shoulders, and robust sloping neck and snout directed thoughtfully towards the North, always ready for some kind of interesting mischief. I supposed this matter might be purely *accidental* in nature, or possibly the result of some wave-like motion, both vertical and horizontal, of former earthquakes continued through long periods, and generally with considerable intensity, when the great Appalachian chain of mountains was raising its vertebrated column, like a huge whale, slowly from the sea.

Thus I thought the island, and possibly the coast, might have acquired its rolling and semi-folded aspect, producing those North-South valleys, hills, harbors and rivers, from the Gulf St. Lawrence southward along the coast; and therefore presumed that icebergs might have been forced through these terrestrial troughs, by currents and winds; and thus explaining the cause of the directions on the coast of the boulder scratches. Still I could not conjecture how the highest hills should have such gradual and often graceful curves towards the North—in many cases exactly pointing in that direction, and maintain mural faces towards the South. I saw this to be so, when seen from an eastern or western position, with the Camden mountains rising to the hight of twelve hundred feet, and the elongated hill of Isle-au-Haut stretching three or four miles through the island, and raising its emaciated back bone of flinty metamorphic clay, six or seven hundred feet above the sea; and the same may be said of the granitic mountains of the Island of Mount Desert, which are higher than those of Camden. I forthwith began to look into the matter among the islands, with a good deal of scrutiny, to ascertain the comparative condition of the North and South extremities and sides of the hills—whether they corresponded so as to allow of the supposed passage of loaded icebergs or debris-bearing floods along their flanks, without being turned aside from the usual direction of the striæ. A limited exploration of this hitherto not well examined field, brought me to a dead halt. I saw the scratches traveling in one general direction, and I observed the southern side of the granitic hills had the appearance of being broken down, as if done by some mighty weight which had rested upon their brows, and crushed them in a line of fracture nearly East and West.

In some cases there was an abundance of talus from the hills, and in others little or none beside a few boulders specifically the same as the hill-rock. Around these lea-walls are often seen boulders, sometimes enormous, just pushed but a little way from their native beds, perhaps merely toppled over, and again others removed to considerable distance. On examination of these precipitous wal

we consider the same physical laws to have been then active which now control the atmosphere, those winds always prevailing in the regions of these bergs, would often assail them like an army of furies, and would contribute to break them into huge fragments, so that their axes of motion would be altered, and their depth of floating sensibly reduced. In such cases the rocks attached to their under surface would be frequently thrown out of their previous level, and the power which they might be supposed to possess for grooving the marine floors, would be diminished, or altogether removed.

In this stage of my enquiries, I accidentally discovered in the northern part of the town, an exhibition of the striæ of wholly a different character, at the mouth of a horizontal crevice in the granite, where originally the rock had lain in "platforms." This aperture extended North and South some twenty feet, and opened to the East, and was five or six inches in width and depth. The external portion of the rock had evidently once been scratched, though now partly effaced, the stone being the coarser kind of syenite, whose exposed surface the most readily disintegrates. The lips of this aperture were smoothed, as if done by some mechanical semi-cylindrical grooving tool. On introducing my hand into the opening, I was astonished to find the under surface of this shelf not a foot in thickness, and the floor beneath it thoroughly polished and scratched. How could an iceberg while passing along over the granitic shelf, after it had ascended a ridge to the North, of some five feet, push its grooving tools down into the rock thus obliquely, and extend them as one would his fingers, to smooth and striate the lips of an aperture? Is it physically possible for an iceberg making the slowest passage, to sculpture the rock in this manner? Is any one bold enough to declare that other icebergs might have followed the track of the first, and finished the work which that left undone? Would not the attempt of a passing iceberg along the lips of such an opening, to groove the lips, have resulted in their fracture and destruction, and the crushing down of the shelf?—But any one can see that the passage of a glacier, filling up alike every inequality of surface, and exerting everywhere nearly a uniform pressure, would be perfectly adapted to gouge out the wall of a rock where there had been a horizontal fissure.

About this time, I saw on the southern part of North Haven, which is separated from Vinalhaven by a ship thoroughfare four or five miles long—a trap ledge near Iron Point, having an eastern wall about seven feet high. This side was completely covered with scratches, horizontal, regular, and parallel, and the south-east as well as the north-east has been struck by the grooving agent. If we admit the operation to have been done by an iceberg, the mass must have come from the East and crowded for *days* against the rock, and some incomprehensible action must have impelled and kept the berg at work grooving the perpendicular wall. I could not conjecture how this were possible, because on the North, at the distance of less than half a mile, there is a ridge nearly a hundred feet above this trap wall, which extends a long way to the East. If, then, the ice-mountain, freighted with rock torn from hills and valleys of a foreign clime, and bound on a voyage towards the South where it might bathe itself in the beams of a brighter sky, and return its elements back to its original source, the sea, like all things in nature, had worked itself over the high ridge to the North, would it not have got into deeper and quiet water, and leisurely floated away in safety? Or if by any means it had been possible for it to ground against this insignificant wall, would not the strong current which had pushed it over the hill, now acting powerfully against its sides as it lay pressed to the wall of trap, have communicated to it a vibrating motion similar to a Mississippi "snag," and rendered the mechanical means insufficient for grooving a perpendicular wall, with parallel and horizontal lines? How could the largest ship afloat, whose bottom, though constructed of steel and durable enough to withstand a gale if driven against a rock of a few thousand tons bulk by the strongest known marine current—be able to *chate* against the vertical wall in such a manner, as to leave there horizontal and delicate parallel scratches?

At the village a little farther to the West, there is a hill which rises boldly from the water, about a hundred feet high. At the base of this hill, on the South side, the boulder scratches may be seen near the old post-office, and all along by the stores eastward, beyond the Steamboat wharf. Here is only the repetition of an example very similar to the other. In both places we see high hills on the North, over which an iceberg could not climb; and if it had, the deeper water on the South side would have prevented the berg from grinding along on the bottom. It is extremely doubtful whether, even on a horizontal floor, a passing berg, furnished with all the necessary tools for the operation, and favored by many circumstances, could be able to chip away, grind, polish, and striate, in the manner we everywhere witness on the islands of the Penobscot Bay.

I now began to bethink me that some other agent independent of icebergs, or ancient floods, had worn and grooved these rocky surfaces; and at last, though very unwillingly, concluded that it must have been nothing less than a Glacier. I felt timid in stepping out upon this new and untried venture, lest that after I had supposed it philosophical and durable, it might give way under my feet, and prove an unwise and ill-formed superstructure. I now set myself to work in every direction studying more closely the subject, and to read everything I could obtain relative to the phenomena of glaciers. I said to myself, if the great Fiord of the Penobscot Bay was the locality of an ancient *mer de glace*, most certainly its action here, as I conjectured, must have extended far out beyond the coast-line, and reached those islands fifteen miles or more south of the large islands of Vinalhaven and Isle au Haut. To test this supposition, I visited those islands, as Seal Island, Wooden Ball, and Matinicus, and there found the same characteristic polishing and scratching, as on the islands North. I also made a journey to Megunticook, in Camden, estimated by the Coast Survey twelve hundred and sixty-five feet high, and found the brow of this mountain overlooking mount Battie on the South, visibly scratched, and nearly in the same direction. I have the specimens now, which I broke out of a quartz vein, very fine and delicate. I think these striæ turned a little more to the West, as did some in the other direction towards the East, found along the horizontal floor, near the village. There was here a precipice of several hundred feet, which overlooks and separates it from mount Battie on the South; and one may not materially err, if he presumes that those mountains originally constituted a single hill, and that the great glacier in its southward progress, broke down and carried away the brittle, dark grey micaceous sandstone of which these mountains are principally composed.—This mountain, too, has its sides scored to its summit, and I found by especial pains, that its flanks were worn and scratched always in a horizontal direction. By the roadside opposite the residence of the Rev. Mr. Freeman, these scratches may be said to begin the ascent.—They are also finely exhibited below the Mill-Dam in the village. The same class of scratches continue along the coast to Rockland, and are very abundant everywhere on the metamorphic and limestone rocks. They must certainly abound under the boulder clay on which the city is built. In fact, the rocky floor of that vast tract is one unbroken tablet, written over for miles, with those hieroglyphics. One may see them very finely preserved on the ancient altered clay-rocks, where they crop out under the boulder clay, between the eastern steamboat wharf and the Lowell house.

NEW MEN-OF-WAR COMPLETED. The following new steam men-of-war have been completed within the last two months, and are reported ready for sea: The side-wheel steamer Mahratta, at Portsmouth, N. H., ordered to James River; gunboat Tioga, now on her trial trip from Boston; gunboat Adirondack, ready for sea at Brooklyn, N. Y.; gunboat Cimarone, finished at Brodentown, N. J., and now being armed at Philadelphia; side-wheel steamer Genesee; steamer Sonora, at Portsmouth, N. H.; gunboat Juniata, ready for sea at Philadelphia; gunboat Hearsay, Portsmouth Navy Yard; gunboat Paul Jones, sailed with sealed orders from Washington Navy Yard. One of these vessels is under-going trifling repairs. The keel of another new gunboat, the Shenandoah, was laid at Philadelphia a few days since.

The steamer Blackstone, at New York, which is ready for New Orleans, has been seized by Collector Barney, with articles contraband of war on board.

It is estimated that there are now on furlough fifty thousand enlisted men, most of whom are in a condition to rejoin their regiments.

The Rockland Gazette,

Thursday, July 19, 1862.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, and No 5 STATE STREET, BOSTON, are our Agents for the *Rockland Gazette*. In those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest rates.

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Knox County Republican Convention.

The citizens of Knox County, who sustain the present National Administration, either as Republicans or Union men, will meet in Convention in the Court Room, in Wilson & White's Block, Rockland, on SATURDAY, the ninth day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for SHERIFF, TWO SENATORS, a REGISTER OF DEEDS, a COUNTY ATTORNEY, one COUNTY COMMISSIONER, and a COUNTY TREASURER, to be supported at the ensuing election, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the Convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each city, town or plantation shall be entitled to one delegate. Each city, town or plantation that cast thirty votes for the republican candidate for Governor in 1861, shall be entitled to an additional delegate, and one delegate for every fifty votes for said candidate in 1861, above thirty, a majority fraction of fifty votes to be entitled to an additional delegate.

On this basis the delegation will be as follows:—Appleton 4, Camden 9, Cushing 1, Friendship 1, Hope 4, North Haven 2, Rockland 10, So. Thomaston 4, St. George 2, Thomaston 5, Union 5, Vinalhaven 3, Warren 5, Washington 4, Matinicus Isle 1, Muscle Ridge 1.

C. PRINCE, Jr., G. W. KIMBALL, Jr., T. R. SIMONTON, } *Republican County Committee.*

June 24th, 1862.

Raise a Bounty Fund!

There should be immediate and energetic action throughout the State to provide a sufficient bounty fund to ensure the speedy enlistment of the full number of men required as the quota of our State under the late requisition of the President. In Massachusetts this aid for securing enlistments is being offered with patriotic enthusiasm, and city after city and town after town are promptly providing the means to pay each recruit a bounty of $75 or $100. Maine should not lag behind in the work, and her citizens should not delay in offering to her volunteers the encouragement which we feel confident they will not withhold. A petition has been circulated, asking the Governor to call a session of the Legislature, without delay, for the purpose of providing a State bounty of $75 for each volunteer. Although a despatch received here on Tuesday states that the Legislature will not be convened, this plan seems to us the best that could be adopted, and we copy the petition which we have seen below:

To his Excellency, Israel Washburn, Jr., Governor of Maine:

The undersigned, citizens of——— and vicinity, are of opinion that sufficient inducements should be immediately offered to obtain the necessary force from this State without resorting to a draft. In this extraordinary emergency the men called for by the President must be had, and we respectfully request that your Excellency call an extra session of the Legislature, without delay, to provide a State Bounty of $75 to each citizen who may volunteer in response to the requisition of the President. We may raise 9000 men, giving each $75, and incur a debt of only $675,000.

The interest to be paid on this sum annually will amount to only $40,500, and will not be felt by our people.

If we rely on a draft, we put the burden of the war upon our citizens under forty-five years of age, while the wealthiest men are upwards of that age. If we provide for the payment of a State Bounty of $75.00, we shall be able to offer each volunteer money in advance as follows:

1st State bounty,	$75.00
2d United States bounty,	25.00
3d One month's pay,	13.00
Total,	$113.00

This sum will secure our quota of men, without sending any citizen from the State against his will.

No true man will for a moment withhold his means at this hour, when the great heart of our country is assailed with murderous and deadly intent.

This plan would have been preferable, as equalizing the taxation for providing a bounty and placing the burden alike upon all portions of the State. The despatch to which we have referred states that the Legislature will not be convened, but that the State will pay a bounty of $30 to each person who enlists in a new regiment and $35 to each person who enlists in a regiment already in the field. If this is a final determination as to the amount of State aid to be given, towns and cities should take measures to raise sums to increase the bounty, but if the conviction is general among the people that an extra session of the Legislature should be called and an increased State bounty voted, it should speedily find expression.

We hope that the requisite number of men will be raised in Maine without a draft, and we have no doubt that they will be, if suitable encouragement is given. So far from a draft being the most equal and equitable method of raising men, it is really the reverse. First, it entirely exempts from their proper share of the burden nearly all of the wealthy men; viz., those who are more than forty-five years of age. Secondly, those who have the means to furnish a substitute, or to pay their fine in lieu of entering the ranks, are practically exempt from any compulsory service, while the poor man who is unable thus to commute his draft, must serve, whatever may be his situation, and receive nothing to compensate him for the sacrifices he may be compelled to make. The means of every community should be freely devoted to the encouragement and assistance of those who are willing to take their lives into their hands and go forth in defense of the government, and we believe that those who hold property are willing to be taxed to any extent necessary to sustain those who defend it and who fight for the rights of the people and the life of the nation.

Let our people be active and kindle a flame of enthusiastic and generous patriotism that shall speedily effect the work which our State is called upon to do.

Since the above was in type, the Governor has decided to increase the State Bounty to $45 for volunteers in new regiments, and to $35 for recruits for regiments already in the field.—Let every town take active measures to increase this bounty, by subscription or municipal action, and the entire quota of the State will be speedily raised.

THE APPORTIONMENT.—A statement giving the quota of men to be raised by each town in the State under the recent call for troops has been published, and below we give the apportionment for Knox and Lincoln counties:

KNOX COUNTY.

Appleton	12	Rockland	80
Camden	50	So. Thomaston	18
Cushing	8	St. George	30
Friendship	8	Thomaston	40
Hope	11	Union	21
Matinicus Isle	3	Vinalhaven	18
Muscle Ridge Pl	2	Washington	18
North Haven	10	Warren	25

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alna	8	Newcastle	19
Boothbay	31	Nobleborough	15
Bremen	10	Somerville	6
Bristol	33	Southport	7
Damariscotta	14	Waldoborough	50
Dresden	13	Westport	8
Edgecomb	12	Whitefield	20
Jefferson	23	Wiscasset	25
Monhegan Isle	2		
Muscongus Marsh, Hay, John's Pond and Carter Islands	1		

The wheat harvest in Maryland is nearly finished, and the crop is said to be a good one.

The Coming Event.

The march of events seems to indicate, with more and more certainty, that the war cannot continue many months longer without that momentous exercise of the war power of the government which shall strike the final death-blow of slavery, and proclaim the emancipation of every slave within the rebel States. The public sentiment is educated fast in times like these, and the public conviction seems to us} to be growing stronger and stronger, and the great voice of the people to be speaking louder and louder for the most vigorous and decisive prosecution of the war against the rebels.

There is doubtless power in the government and the loyal people of the nation to conquer this rebellion and leave the institution of slavery untouched, but the continued desperate and determined resistance of the rebels is (if we read aright) rapidly inducing the conviction, even in the most conservative minds, that if the government can lay the strong hand of its military power upon the institution of slavery in the rebel States, and by declaring it abrogated can add force to the work of crushing the rebellion and save the blood and the lives of loyal men, it should be done. To such a blow as this against the enemies of the government events are rapidly tending. The proposition to extend government aid to any State which would adopt a system of emancipation foreshadowed the alternative that might arise in the future. The confiscation bill that has recently passed both Houses of Congress indicates the demand of the people for just and vigorous dealing with traitors. The bill for giving payment in bonds of the United States to any State which shall "*immediately* or gradually" abolish slavery, for the value of the property thus relinquished, which has just been sent to both Houses of Congress by the President himself, is a still more pregnant indication of the impending result. This measure is an appeal to the Border States to sacrifice (if any sacrifice is really involved) their interests in the institution of slavery to the good of their country, by an immediate and decisive acceptance of the proposition which is made them, and thus cut forever the rope by which they have been towing the secession wreck. We hope that these States will take the noble stand to which their country now invites them, that the rebellion may be left to that speedy ruin which shall crush it and with it every possibility of its recurrence forever. This proposition shows the imminence of the final and decisive event of which we have spoken and which may soon be precipitated upon the rebels as a measure demanded by the necessity of using every effective means for the more vigorous prosecution and speedy ending of the war. And we feel sure that when the hour for this event is fully come that Abraham Lincoln will give the executive trumpet no uncertain sound!

We conclude these remarks by appending the following extract from the columns of the *Boston Advertiser*, with reference to the proposition contained in the bill just sent to Congress by the President:

"How this matter connects itself in Mr. Lincoln's mind with the action of Congress upon the slavery question, it is impossible now to say. It is very clear to our apprehension, however, that the present state of the campaign has been largely influential in leading him to urge his scheme afresh. It will be remembered that in the message in which he first brought forward his plan, Mr. Lincoln urged it as a military measure. He called attention to the fact that the rebels are sustained in their efforts by the hope that some portion of the slave States may achieve their independence, and that the remainder will then prefer to follow those having institutions similar to their own. That is to say, he held that the States now in rebellion are strengthened by the hope that the border States will eventually join them, and raise them from the condition of weakness and insecurity in which they would stand without such association, or without such a belt of allied territory along the frontier which they seek to conquer. "To deprive them of this hope," said Mr. Lincoln, "substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it." With a sense of importance of striking away this block from the foundation of the scheme of secession, sharpened by the present embarrassments of the war, Mr. Lincoln now appeals once more, and this time with increased emphasis, to the border States to do their duty and make their great sacrifice,—if it is a sacrifice,—for the country.

It will be understood from this view that the present appeal is one that cannot be trifled with; and, as we have remarked, this the members from the border States appear to comprehend fully. The proposition is urged as a war measure,—as one of the elements in that more vigorous prosecution of the war of which so much is said with so little consideration. The proposition is urged as one which is to be accepted. The President does not repeat the warning, which he has more than once uttered, as to the danger of rejecting it. Those warnings are to be read in the passing signs of the times, in the increasing dangers which threaten slavery everywhere in the presence of war, and in the thickening difficulties which surround the course of the nation. And every true friend of the States to which the offer is addressed must now pray that they will not be deaf to these monitions, and that they will not long hesitate to enter boldly upon so beneficent a reform."

☞ The annual Convention of the Baptist Sunday Schools in this county will be held with the 2d Baptist School of this city, on Tuesday, the 19th of August. There will be appropriate exercises in the 2d Baptist Church in the forenoon, followed by a pic-nic in Fales' Grove.

☞ Perhaps our friends of the Rockland Band may be interested in the following paragraph, which we cut from a fragment of the first number of the *Thomaston Recorder*, published August 23, 1837, twenty-five years ago:

SERENADE.—Our village was highly complimented on Friday evening last by a serenade from the East-Thomaston Band. We do not profess to be first rate judges of music ourselves, but being in company with a number of ladies and gentlemen at the time they passed, who were, and judging from their opinions, together with our own, we fear not to state that it was superior to anything of the kind that ever passed through our village. We thank them for their civility, and hope their visits will not be "be few and far between."

PERSONAL.—Lieut. J. B. Litchfield, of Co. B, Fourth Maine Regiment, arrived at his home in this city, last Saturday, direct from the army on the Peninsula. Lieut. Litchfield's wound was but slight, but his health had become considerably impaired, and he is spending a short furlough at home to re-establish it. He is rapidly recuperating and will soon return to his post. He represents the army before Richmond as in good spirits and ready and determined to follow their General "On to Richmond" when the word comes to advance.

☞ We learn that a boy about nine years of age, a son of Capt. Nathan Sleeper, of this city, was severely injured by falling from a tree at the North End, last Saturday. He struck upon his head, inflicting a severe cut, and was taken up insensible. Though seriously hurt, he will probably recover.

☞ The next quarterly session of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Maine will be held at Belfast, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st of the present month. There will probably be a good representation from the Divisions in this section.

A letter received in New Haven says a fatal epidemic prevails at Porto Rico.

Citizens' Meeting—The City Council Instructed to Pay a Bounty of $55.

Pursuant to a petition signed by a large number of citizens, desiring the Mayor and Aldermen to issue warrants for a general meeting of the legal voters of Rockland, to see whether they would instruct the City Council to raise and offer a bounty to volunteers, notices were issued for such a meeting, to be held at Phœnix Hall, on Thursday evening.

The feeling was general in the community that a liberal bounty should be offered to volunteers, and when the time for the meeting arrived, a large and enthusiastic gathering of citizens filled the hall. The meeting was called to order by the Mayor, and Mr. Benjamin Litchfield, Jr., was called to preside. Geo. W. White, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

The chairman read the call for the meeting and called for the action of the assembly upon the subject to consider which they had come together.

The Mayor being called upon for information, presented the following dispatch from Gov. Washburn, which was read to the meeting:

AUGUSTA, July 17, 1862.

To the Mayor:

General order No. 22, this day issued, increases the State bounty to recruits in new regiments to $45, and in old regiments to $35.—This change is rendered expedient in consequence of the recent action of towns in different parts of the State and in order to relieve such towns in part and to equalize the burden.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

L. W Howes, Esq., being called upon, made some remarks expressive of the general desire of our citizens to offer generous and ready encouragement in promoting enlistments, and presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Council be instructed to raise and offer a bounty of FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS, in addition to the bounty offered by the State and nation, to every volunteer who may enlist on or before the 15th day of August, 1862, and be mustered and received into the service of the United States, as a part of this city's quota, under the late call for 300,000 more troops.

The resolution was received with hearty applause, and was unanimously adopted. Stirring and patriotic speeches were made by T. K. Osgood, Esq., and Hon. N. A. Farwell, at the call of the meeting.

Judge M. W. Farwell said that he had faith that Rockland would speedily raise her quota of volunteers, but that faith without works was of little value. He had already obtained eight volunteers, and intended to get two more, as his share of the work.

It being suggested that if there are any present in the hall who intend to volunteer, they be invited to come forward and leave their names, Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON, late of the Commercial House, and DR. J. M. V. HIGGINS, Dentist, came forward and gave in their names.

The meeting then adjourned.

Thus Rockland is again prompt and earnest in responding to the call of the country. Our city has already sent more than enough men into the service to fill her full quota of all the troops that have been called for, including the 300,000 now to be raised, and we believe that her present quota of eighty volunteers will be ready to answer the call of the government in two or three weeks. Each soldier enlisting in Rockland, (in a new regiment) will receive, on being mustered into service of the United States, the following sums

City Bounty,	$55
State Bounty,	45
United States Bounty,	25
One month's pay,	13
Sum paid for each recruit,	2
	$140

If he enlists in an old regiment, the State bounty will be $35, making the whole amount $150. Let the work be pushed forward vigorously, that our gallant army may be speedily reinforced and enabled to give the final blow to the rebellion and put a speedy end to the war.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Mr. John Manning, of this city, who was drowned on the 5th of last April, was discovered on the beach at Estes' Cove, on Monday morning, by two young men who were fishing, and was brought to the city and interred on the same day. The body was considerably decomposed, the extremities being entirely gone, and the remains were identified by the clothing.

☞ REV. W. A. START (Universalist) of Groton, Mass., will preach in the Universalist Church in this city, next Sunday, the 20th. inst, at 6 o'clock P. M.

☞ The allotment rolls of the Fourth Maine Regiment and the Second Mounted Battery have been received by Major General Titcomb.—The amount allotted by the three Rockland Companies in the Fourth Regiment is something more than $3,500 and the allotment of the Battery a little short of $3000, the whole amount being $6,500.

☞ We learn that Bartlett Jackson, Esq., of Thomaston (County Treasurer,) has been authorized to enlist a company for the 19th regiment (Col. Sewall's) of Maine Volunteers.

A FOREIGN VIEW.—A writer in one of the Liverpool papers shows that the noble policy of our Government is not lost on fair-minded observers abroad. He says:

"The American Government has proved its capacity to take care of itself, to discomfit those who malign it, to teach the nations of the world what a united people can accomplish. What are the effects of all this? In the first place the North has conducted itself in a way that no Government ever before did conduct itself in the face of rebellion. The Executive has sharpened no ax, erected no gallows, contrived no new instruments of torture; it has not visited treason with death, unsnared prisoners, or starved them: confiscation, except under conditions not acted upon, has not been resorted to. It has done precisely, as nearly as possible, the reverse of all this. Confident in its strength, it seeks to reclaim, not punish. Its example on the world will not be lost; the lesson it has taught to a fine humanity and true policy will be learned by Governments on this side of the Atlantic."

HOW EACH TOWN'S QUOTA IS ESTIMATED.—The Lewiston *Journal* says—"There having been a considerable difference of opinion as to whether a person enlisting in one town and having his residence in another, would be counted towards the quota of the town in which he enlisted or towards the quota of the town where he resided, we telegraphed to the Governor, inquiring what rule the State authorities adopted in such cases, and the Governor replied that each volunteer will in such case be counted towards the quota of the town where he resides, no matter in what town he may enlist. Therefore towns in order to make up their quota must enlist their own citizens. The bounties offered by towns will only go to their own citizens enlisting.—*Bangor Courier*

BREAD RIOTS.—A good illustration of the real strength of the loyal States at this moment is in the fact that the whole of the Union Loan of the State of Massachusetts was taken up last week by the savings' banks. The people whose bread-riots were relied upon by our Southern friends as the back-fire for their relief, are the people who lend the State all the money she needs for her military equipment.

It is stated that the new order by the Navy Department allows men to enlist in the navy for one, two or three years, according to choice.

The Enrolled Militia.

The several companies of enrolled militia in this city have organized and held their elections of commissioned officers this week. The meetings have been full, and in some cases there has been a spirited but good natured competition for the several offices. The following is a list of the officers elected in the respective companies:

COMPANY A—WARD 1.

Election Monday evening. The following are the names of the officers elected:

MICHAEL A. ACHORN, *Captain.*
R. H. HAVENER, *First Lieutenant.*
JOSIAH T. SHERER, *Second Lieutenant.*
LEONARD GREEN, *Third Lieutenant.*
JOEL THOMAS, *Fourth Lieutenant.*

COMPANY B—WARD 2.

Election Tuesday evening, resulting as follows:

B. B. BEAN, *Captain.*
JAMES H. ELWELL, *First Lieutenant.*
A. E HEWETT, *Second Lieutenant.*
J. G. FARNHAM, *Third Lieutenant.*
C. M. DAVIS, *Fourth Lieutenant.*

COMPANY C—WARD 3.

Election Wednesday afternoon. The following was the result:

C. S. CROCKETT, *Captain.*
C. N. BEAN, *First Lieutenant.*
T. E. SIMONTON, *Second Lieutenant.*
EPHRAIM GAY, *Third Lieutenant.*
A. G. HUNT, *Fourth Lieutenant.*

COMPANY D—Ward 4.

Election Tuesday afternoon. The following are the officers:

WILLIAM ADAMS, *Captain.*
H. M. BROWN, *First Lieutenant.*
NATHL. JONES, *Second Lieutenant.*
E. E. WORTMAN, *Third Lieutenant.*
WALTER TOLMAN, *Fourth Lieutenant.*

COMPANY E—WARD 5.

Election Tuesday afternoon. The choice of the company was as follows:

T. K. OSGOOD, *Captain.*
J. R. RICHARDSON, *First Lieutenant.*
GEO. W. BERRY, *Second Lieutenant.*
A. W. PERRY, *Third Lieutenant.*
O. G. HALL, *Fourth Lieutenant.*

After the election this company formed and marched up to the square in front of Kimball Block, where they were dismissed. They made a good appearance and elicited cheers for "Ward 5" on the way.

COMPANY F—WARD 6.

Election Tuesday afternoon. The following was the result of the election:

JOHN T. BERRY, 2d, *Captain.*
ALBERT SAYWARD, *First Lieutenant.*
JOHN N. INGRAHAM, *Second Lieutenant.*
HENRY FLINT, *Third Lieutenant.*
ELI P. HALL, *Fourth Lieutenant.*

COMPANY G—WARD 7.

Election Monday evening. The following was the result of the election:

JOHN BIRD, JR., *Captain.*
O. P. TOLMAN, *First Lieutenant.*
C. C. LOVEJOY, *Second Lieutenant.*
F. P. WITHAM, *Third Lieutenant.*
C. HENRAHAN, *Fourth Lieutenant.*

MILITIA ELECTIONS IN OTHER TOWNS.—In Thomaston elections of the enrolled militia have been held with the following result:

Company A—Aaron M. Austin, Captain; Rufus H. Counce, 1st Lieutenant; E. K O'Brien, 2d; George G. Nanson, 3d; Wm. E. Crawford, 4th.

Company B—Edward B. Hinckley, Captain; Benjamin Ayer, 1st Lieutenant; William K. Bickford, 2d; Thomas S. Andrews, 3d; Alvin A. Reed 4th.

In Union the following officers have been elected:

Company A—John M. Little, Capt.; Adelphus L. Bartlett, 1st Lieutenant; Henry Fitzgerald, 2d; Gustavus Gilmore, 3d; Stephen W. Jones, 4th.

For the Gazette.

The Burial Ground.

Death comes and the loved one is removed—"dust returns to dust, and the spirit to Him who gave it." The bereaved are taught submission, and to prepare for the like change, saying as did the ancient monarch and prophet, "Guide me by thy counsel and afterward receive me to glory." But we may not forget the recalled. We cherish their memories, we visit their graves bedecking them with fresh flowers, sweet emblems of their character and life; our hearts are melted into a glow of humanity, and we resolve better to discharge our duties to the living. Hence we see in all Christian nations, the burial ground resorted to by bereaved friends, affectionately ornamenting those cities of the dead with all the embellishment of nutures charms. We have in our city a beautifully selected spot for the repose of those who sleep in death. We see monuments of art erected, and the charms of nature cultivated as much perhaps, as our citizens have as yet been able to do. We think, however, that if the avenues were named, and the paths leading from them bedecked with such plants as each path might derive its name from, that the beauty of the cemetery would be greatly enhanced. We are told that forest trees will not thrive on the soil, but we see a stately growth approximating the same grounds. We believe also that it would add much to the interest of the cemetery if some appropriate name were given to this ocean lawn. We make these few suggestions, not doubting but our citizens will in due time appropriately name and ornament the avenues and the burial ground. COM.

COM. FOOTE MAKES A SPEECH—COM. GREGORY AND HIS "MONITOR PILLS."—At a crowded and enthusastic meeting held in New Haven, last week, Com. Foote addressed the assembly and was greeted with the wildest applause. We take the following from the report of his remarks, including the spirited letter which he introduced from Com. Gregory:—

He did not know but some expected him to make some statement of his agency in the affairs on the waters of the West, but he nor his audience had not come together for any such purpose, but rather to confer on what can be done to assist in raising troops to defend the national banner, from which he hoped not a single star would ever be obliterated. (Applause) He paid a deserved tribute to Secretary Welles, under whose able administration of the Navy Department we have seen our naval power so wonderfully developed. He now feared no foreign intervention. (Tremendous applause.) Our distinguised Com. Gregory is now superintending the construction of such a number of Monitors as will give the English and French a suggestive admonition if they dare to meddle in our domestic affairs. (Great cheering)

Above all he trusted in God and believed that He would deliver the nation from this trial. He then read the following note from Commodore Gregory, who was expected to have been present, but was suddenly ordered away on duty:

JULY, 8, 1862.

Excuse me to my patriotic friends, as I am obliged to go. Tell them I am just now making up some pills, (Monitors,) especially intended as a preventive, or cure, for one of John Bull's (cheers) chronic diseases—hostility to Republican Institutions. The "old gentleman" may find them too big to swallow, and too hard to bite. His cure will be certain if he ever takes them. I shall sustain the Government, right or wrong, in crushing this rebellion. My keel was laid on Union blocks, and my course will be true to the Union always.

GREGORY.

Commodore Foote then paid a high compliment to Generals McClellan and Halleck, for generalship.

The Schooner Volante was captured on the 2d inst., in Wingate Bay, S. C.

GEN. POPE'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.—Gen. Pope has issued the following soldierly address to his soldiers:—

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Virginia:

By special assignment of the President I have assumed command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition and your wants, in preparing you for active operations and in placing you in position from which you can act promptly and to the purpose. These labors are nearly completed, and I am about to join you in the field. Let us understand each other.

I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies—from an army whose business it has been to seek an adversary and beat him when found; whose policy has been attack and not defence. In but one instance has the enemy been able to place our Western armies in a defensive attitude. I presume I have been called here to pursue the same system, and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so and that speedily. I am sure you long for an opportunity to win distinction you are capable of achieving; that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you.

In the meantime I desire you to dismiss certain phrases I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them—of lines of retreat and bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas. The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of itself. Let us look before us, and not behind. Success and glory are in the advance—disaster and shame lurk in the rear. Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.—A confiscation bill has at last passed both Houses of Congress, and now awaits the signature of the President, to become a law. It is a combination of the Senate and the House bills, agreed upon in a committee of conference. It is, on the whole, more stringent than those formely proposed, but it is thought it will prove more effective. The vote in the Senate stood 27 to 13, in the House 82 to 42. Three Representatives from Slave States voted in the affirmative. It declares death for treason, and the freedom of a traitor's slaves; or he shall be imprisoned five years, fined $10,000, and his estate, except slaves, shall be seized. A conviction for inciting rebellion results in the forfeiture of personal property, the liberation of slaves, less than ten years' imprisonment, and a fine of $10,000.—Persons guilty of either of these crimes are thereafter debarred from all United States offices.

The President is authorized, for putting down this rebellion, to seize the property of all such persons for the benefit of the United States.—He is to proclaim that if in sixty days rebels do not return to their allegiance, their property shall be forfeited. Slaves of persons engaged in rebellion or who give aid or comfort to the rebels, that take refuge in our lines, shall be held as captives of war and be forever free from slavery. So also shall be all slaves deserted by their masters and coming under control of our Government; also all slaves found at places occupied by our troops. No fugitive slave shall be delivered up, except for crime, unless the claimant shall first make oath to his lawful ownership and to his loyalty during the rebellion. The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion, and use them in such manner as he may deem best for the public welfare, and the President is also authorized to make provision for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States. The President is authorized to extend to prisoners in rebellion pardon and amnesty on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.—Such are said to be the main provisions of this important bill.

MCCLELLAN'S GENERALSHIP.—The calm, judicious, well balanced remarks of Brig. General Howard at the war meeting at Portland, last Saturday evening, are well worthy perusal and consideration, as they emanate from one who confessedly stands very high as a man of unbending rectitude, and in the scale of military ability. It is doubtful that a more intelligent, conscientious opinion on the subject General Howard discusses could be had from any quarter. He said:

"My friends, much has been said in regard to the General entrusted with the command there—much adulation and much of abuse. I believe in my heart that General McClellan is worthy to be trusted. (Tremendous applause.) I knew him at West Point, when he went on his commission to Europe and when he came back, but I never knew his politics until I read them the other day in the New York *Herald*.

You *can* trust him, but you must submerge political parties, however, in the good of the Country. You sent me forth to one of your institutions without any special politics, except love of country. This war is educating us up to that standard of patriotism. When we shall have shed a little more blood, we shall learn to live more in accordance with the spirit of our fathers. I know that I am no worshipper of men. I do not believe that Gen. McClellan has passed through the campaign thus far without a mistake, but for one I trust him, and urge you to Trust him *not as a God*, but as a General! He has shown at every movement great ability and caution; to much so, perhaps, for some, who are inclined to doubt him, but whether so or not is to be tested by results. I hope we don't need the instruction of another Bull Run to teach us that it is best to be cautious. It is best to be. The old men say so. And when you find a young man combining ability with caution you may trust him, for you have there the sprightliness of youth combined with the consideration and reflection of age."

THE PRESIDENT IN PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, speaking of the President's visit to the army of the Potomac, says:

"The manner in which Old Abe investigated matters was highly characteristic. At the bar he has always borne the repute of a first class cross examiner. On the sail down the Potomac he prepared, *and wrote down*, a dozen questions—true answers to which could not fail to exhibit the exact history and condition of the campaign. On arriving at camp he sent for every general of division under McClellan. Seeing each one separately and alone, he put these questions to him, in the capacity of commanding officer determined to know the whole truth. In this way he obtained precise statements of losses, movements, credits, discredits, etc.; and then rode through the lines, as related by others."

COMPARATIVE HEALTH OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TROOPS.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Christian Banner* thus speaks of the marked difference in health between Northern and Southern troops. As soldiers from both sections have occupied Fredericksburg, the editor of the *Banner* has had good opportunities for observation in this particular:

"We can but observe the marked contrast between the seeming general health of the Federal and Confederate soldiers. The latter were almost universally afflicted with a distressing cough, while we scarcely ever hear one of the former cough at all. We can only account for this difference on the ground that Southern soldiers previously to their entering into camp life had been less exposed to labor, fatigue and the hardships of life, than the Federal soldiers; and also, that persons raised in Northern climates are generally more hardy, robust and healthy than those raised in Southern climates. Be this as it may, the contrast is remarkable.

The loan recently advertised for by the City Treasurer of Portland of $14,000 on twenty years, was taken at premiums of from four to five per cent.

The loan of $10,000 on ten years was taken at premiums of from three to three and a-half per cent.

A demand for silver for China and Japan has enhanced the price of that metal, and occasioned an exportation of gold from England to pay for the silver obtained from the continent.

Letter from Gen. Butler.

The following characteristic letter from Gen. Butler, explaining his reasons for issuing the celebrated order in regard to the women of New Orleans, has been received by a gentleman of this city. The order referred to in the letter, will be found in full, in our summary of news from New Orleans, published yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 2, 1862.

My Dear Sir: I am as jealous of the good opinion of my friends as I am careless of the slanders of my enemies, and your

Opening of the Canal at Vicksburg.

CAIRO, July 15. Water has been let into the canal at Vicksburg, but the anticipations that it would soon cut a channel through are not yet realized. The work of deepening it three feet has commenced.

The guerrillas near Memphis are becoming more bold, burning cotton almost in sight of the city. Disguising themselves as cotton buyers, they find where it is secreted, and then come in force and burn it.

Seven scouts of the 11th Illinois cavalry, when near Hernando, on Friday, were attacked; two were wounded and captured, but the balance escaped.

From Curtis' and Halleck's Armies.

ST. LOUIS, July 15. Dispatches to the military authorities to-day, say that Gen. Curtis' command, about 14,000 strong, has reached Helena, Arkansas, where they are resting at present.

Information from Corinth to Thursday says that Gen. Halleck was there, and the various divisions of the army were in excellent condition and eager for active operations.

Bragg has about 40,000 troops at Tupelo and 32,000 more are at Holly Springs and other places. Their movements are said to indicate offensive operations.

Destruction of Cotton. Rosin, etc.

The Navy Department has received despatches stating that Lieut.-Commanding Braine recently picked up at sea in an open boat eight contrabands from Little River Inlet, South Carolina, from whom information was obtained that two schooners were preparing to run the blockade, laden with cotton and turpentine, and that the cargo was already in a warehouse near the wharf ready for shipment. Capt. Glisson ordered an expedition to be fitted out, consisting of an armed boat from each vessel, commanded by Lieutenants Braine and Bunce. The town was found deserted. The schooner at the wharf was not considered worth the trouble of bringing away. They found at the wharf and warehouses 200 barrels of turpentine, 60 bales of cotton, and 53 barrels of rosin, the whole of which was destroyed by fire. The amount of property thus destroyed is valued at about $50,000.

Rebel Prisoners found Armed.

NEW YORK, July 15. It is reported here that a large number of the prisoners taken to Fort Delaware Island from Governor's Island on being searched on board the Baltic were found to be armed with revolvers.

Reported Mutiny among the Rebel Prisoners at Fort Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15. It is rumored that there is a mutiny among the rebel prisoners in Fort Delaware, where there are 3000 confined. The telegraph wire is down. The mutiny was quelled after shooting 25 of the rascals.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The brig Delilah, from Liverpool, with a cargo of saltpetre, drugs and copper, was captured off Hole in the Wall on the 3d inst., by the Quaker City.

OUR LOSSES.—The Washington *Star* says the number of Union killed in the seven days' battles has been reduced to eighteen hundred or less. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing, according to official accounts the President caused to be rendered while recently with the army, was about eleven thousand. The rebels claim to have four thousand two hundred prisoners, including wounded, and five thousand of our wounded have already been sent North on steamers. The hourly return of stragglers continues to lessen the estimate of the killed.

APPOINTMENTS.—Thomas H. Talbot, of Portland, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 18th regiment, and Charles Hamlin, of Orland, son of Vice President Hamlin, Major of the same regiment.

HALE. A gentleman coming into this city on Monday morning, in passing the premises of the late Asa Jenney, in Acushnet, about 8 o'clock, saw his widow, Mrs. Lydia Jenney, a lady over seventy years of age, engaged in mowing, having already "laid low" about half a ton. She did not appear in the least discouraged by the prospect of quite a piece yet standing before her.—*New Bedford Standard.*

Colby Norris of Ellsworth, was killed on Monday while engaged in loading a vessel, by a stick of timber falling upon him.

Hon. F. A. Pike writing to the Ellsworth American says that Col. Elliot of the Governor's staff estimates the entire loss of the Maine Regiments in the recent battle to be little over 200.

The rebel gunboat Teazer, captured at the late engagement at City Point, James River, had on board a balloon about to be sent up. The silk of the balloon is of different patterns—striped and checked, and of various colors—apparently the common dress silk, which they confiscated for this use

Among the contributions to a private fair recently got up in Washington for raising funds to make the soldiers in the hospitals comfortable, was a bouquet prepared by Mrs. McClellan, so arranged as to present the Union devices.—It sold for $30.

The accounts of the corn crops in France are more favorable, but a general feeling prevailed that the harvest will will not be as productive as was expected a short time ago. It was not expected, however, to fall short of an ordinary year.

The steamer Wyandank arrived at Washington yesterday, with a prize schooner. She reports guerrillas very plenty along the banks of the Piankatank and Rappahannock rivers, who carry off Union men as well as subsistence and supplies.

SOLDIERS' EQUIPMENTS. It is stated that seven hundred cases of soldiers' equipments were shipped from New York on Friday evening per steamer Chespeake, for Portland, for the volunteers now enlisting in Maine.

The farmers in all the counties of Southern Illinois are now busy harvesting their wheat. The yield is excellent and the quality good.

KILLED.—We learn that Mr. James Small of East Machias, received, on the 3d inst., the sad intelligence of the death of his son, Lewis H. Small. He was killed on board of the steamer Mound City, in the bombardment of Fort Charles, on the White River. He accompanied the Flag-ship Hartford in the China expedition. He was a worthy man. His age was 26 years.—*Machias Union.*

RECRUITING.—Rev. James O. Thompson, a local preacher of the M. E. Church, who resides at Kendall's Mills writes us that he is recruiting a company of Christian young men for the 17th Regiment. Mr. T. is a man of the right stamp, whose whole heart is in the work, and that he will succeed in his laudable enterprise is our sincere desire. We are assured that he is a man whom young men may be proud to follow.—*Portland Press.*

SOW MORE PEAS.—You will find that your earliest peas will not yield a large supply—but peas sown now will well pay for picking when the first are gone. Large peas are as much easier shelled than small ones, as large ears of corn are more easily husked than small ears.

A minister in Beverly, Mass., who happened to have a few sleepy hearers of the masculine gender, in reproving their somnolency, stated that throughout the whole twenty-seven years of his ministry, he never yet had seen a woman asleep in meeting.

The usual lights have been replaced in James river. Our gunboats now convoy all vessels to and from Harrison's Landing.

The Waterville *Mail* says enlistments in that section are going forward at encouraging rates. A second rally is in progress in Waterville College, which promises to rival the first.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The report lately circulated that arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners had been made, was untrue, but there is a prospect that such an agreement will speedily entered into.

A vessel chartered by the British government is discharging a large quantity of military stores at Montreal, including twenty-six thousand stand of arms.

Casualties to Maine Men on Board the Mound City.

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Mound City, July 6, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: I was on board the U. S. gunboat Mound City, at the time of her engagement with Fort St. Charles, the 17th of June last, when she received the shot through her steam chest which caused its explosion. The following is a correct list of the Maine men on board, and those injured and since died.

Scalded and since died—Charles S. R. Crowley, of Winterport; John McKane, Thomas Wyatt and Samuel Meadham, Rockland: Andrew Grear, Belfast; Allen Wood, formely of Belfast; Geo. E. Small, Kennebunk; Albert McClintock, Townsend; George H. Marryatt, Bath; Elisha Whitney, Damariscotta; Alexander Robinson formely of Machias.

Slightly scalded—William H. Stetson, Damariscotta; James H. Guptill, Belfast, died with fever, 16th; Geo. W. Kimball, Dixmont, unhurt.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. W. KIMBALL.

—*Progressive Age.*

The March of Gen. Curtis' Army.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—Gen. Curtis' entire command arrived at Helena on the 11th. The army left Batesville June 24, and reached Jacksonport on the 26th. On the 2d of July they started across the country. On the 4th, as the 13th Illinois regiment was coming down the White river with a load of cotton, they were fired upon by guerillas seven miles below Grand Glaze. The fire was returned, and the rebels fled. A contraband, taken on board the next day, says he saw nineteen dead rebels near the scene of the action.

On the 7th, Gen. Curtis' advance, consisting of a battallion of the 1st Indiana cavalry and the 11th Wisconsin and the 33d Illinois regiments, were attacked by two regiments of Texan cavalry and a large force of infantry.—The Federals had four mountain howitzers, which were brought to bear on the rebels with terrible effect, causing their cavalry to break in disorder, running over the infantry, throwing them into confusion, and terminating in an utter rout.

The rebels were pursued by our force, who captured a large number, who were afterward paroled. After the battle, our troops buried 110 rebels on the field. Our loss was eight killed, among them Captain Slocum of the 11th Wisconsin and 32 wounded. Major Glenden of the 1st Indiana Cavalry was seriously injured.

The rebels had no artillery, which accounts for their heavy loss as compared with ours. Notwithstanding their long and forced marches, Gen. Curtis' army is in good condition. When they arrived at Helena they had but three days' supplies.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION. The New York *Post* suggests that the assessors, assistant assessors and collectors whose appointment is provided for in the tax bill, and who will number some thousands, be selected from the ranks of our disabled soldiers. Men who return to their homes incapable of further military service are now visible in every loyal city and township, equally incapacitated for active business. Maimed, crippled and destitute, many of these brave heroes are unable to procure remunerative employment. With broken constitutions they come back to their families and friends with limited ability to take a prominent part in those avocations which formerly afforded them a comfortable subsistence, and in many cases become a charge upon the charitable or helpless dependants upon their families. These men, who have shed their blood to sustain government, have a right to ask assistance from that government, and the numerous offices created by the tax bill will afford the means of providing them with light and remunerative employment. Much suffering may thus be prevented.

HOW TO GET RID OF SHINPLASTERS. A correspondent of the New York *Times*, who has a great abhorrence of the wholesale manufacture of shinplasters, which he says will soon represent $3,000,000 in New York alone, suggests the following plan of getting rid of them.

"There is a very easy and just way to avoid shinplasters. As long as silver is worth 8 per cent. premium, take and give a quarter at 27 cents, a half dollar piece at 54 cents, and a dime at 11 cents; or, if silver should raise to 12 per cent. premium, take and give a quarter at 28 cents, and a half dollar at 56 cents. By this way nobody will lose, and cannot be swindled. Let us adopt and demand this safe and just rule, and it will be in operation at once, if you peremptorily refuse to take any shinplasters. Force, by your absolutely refusing shinplasters, those who want your patronage to procure change, and the shinplasters already in circulation will disappear quicker than they appeared, and many thousands be saved to the working classes."

The Belfast (Me.) *Journal* says there is a greater demand at present for spinning wheels than at any time for the past twenty years. Farmers seem to be returning, as much as possible, to the old time economy, dispensing with superfluities, and producing at home as many as possible of the necessities of life.

VERY WELL PUT.—Some one writes both gracefully and forcibly: "I would be glad to see more parents understand that when they spend money judiciously to improve and adorn the house, and the ground around it, they are in effect paying their children a premium to stay at home as much as possible to enjoy it: but when they spend money unnecessarily in fine clothing and jewelry for their children, they are paying them a premium to spend their time away from home—that is, in those places where they can attract the most attention and make the most display."

Diptheria is raging fearfully in Lee, Penobscot county. Almost every day witnesses a funeral. In one family several girls and a boy have died.

A bark of 325 tons was launched at Machias on the 10th inst. Owned by E. Longfellow & Son.

The *Machias Union* reports frost enough in that vicinity on the night of July 10th, to damage beans and squashes considerably.

The *News* learns that the hay crop in Aroostook county is very light on account of the recent dry weather.

It is hinted that the Jasper cave, just discovered among the White Mountains, is a great cell.

A CARD.

Dirigo Engine Company No. 3, would hereby return their sincere thanks and express their deep feeling of obligation to those persons who contributed so freely to the dinner given by that Company, on the occasion of our late Fourth of July celebration, and in particular to those ladies who by their immediate personal efforts assisted so much in perfecting the arrangements on that occasion.

Per Order,
Rockland, July 15, 1862.

THE FIRST TERM, for civil business, of the new Police Court, for the City of Rockland, will be holden on the first TUESDAY of May, 1861, and hereafter, on the first Tuesday of each month, at nine of the clock in the forenoon.

No action will be entered till the writ is placed on file, which must be done during the first hour of the Court, on the returned days.

No second continuance will be granted, except by agreement of parties, or for cause shown.

No credit will be given for fees of this Court.

M. W. FARWELL, *Judge.*
Rockland, April 24, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

F. G. COOK,

CITY DRUG STORE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES of every approved kind, Chemicals, Sponge, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Hair Restoratives, Hair and Teeth Brushes Syringes of all sorts, Bird Seed, Cooking Extracts, Spices, Citron, Currants, Jellies, Figs, Tamarinds, Pure Cream Tartar, Lozenges, Lard and Neats Foot Oil, Burning Fluid, Dye Stuffs &c., &c.

Sign of the Blue Mortar, Pillsbury Block,
ROCKLAND, ME.

October 25, 1860. 44tf

☞ The Atlantic Cable proved a failure—the Crystal Palace burned up—the corn crop at the west failed in a great measure from late and early frosts; but yet these calamities have been in a measure counterbalanced by the general activity of business, and the extensive dissemination of Dr Ham's Invigorating spirit, which wages such unremitting war against Dyspepsia, Colic, Nervousness, Female complaints, and all kindred disorders.

General Depot, 48 Water-Street, New-York.

It is put up in pint bottles at 50 cents, and in quarts at $1. A liberal discount to Wholesale and Retail Druggists for cash.

Wholesale Agents in Boston, G. C GOODWIN & CO., M. S. BURR & CO., and WEEKS & POTTER.

Sold in Rockland by C. P. FESSENDEN, F. G. COOK, and J. S HALL & CO.; in Thomaston, WM. M. COOK, and G. I. ROBINSON, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. 4w27

THE Confessions and Experience
OF AN INVALID.

PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT AND AS A warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, SINGLE COPIES may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

March 12, 1862. 12ly

PROF. A. MERENDA
WITH
J. L. GIOFRAY,
NO. 5 CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK,

Has just returned from Boston with a

New Set of Tools,

especially adapted for LADIES WORK, such as

CURLING AND FRIZZLING,

which will be executed as well as in any city in the Union, and at as low prices.

A select assortment of

Long Curls, Grecian Curls, Perfumery, &c.,

for Ladies. Also, all kinds of

HAIR WORK

for Ladies and Gentlemen.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for LONG HAIR.
Rockland, June 24, 1862. 3m27

Ode to Herrick,
PILLS! PILLS! PILLS!

Hark to that shout, as it swells on the gale,
Like the cataracts roar, or the wild tempests wail;
Herrick's is the pills to banish all ills,
And raise up the sufferer when all others fail.

PILLS! PILLS!! PILLS!!!

In years far ahead, when earth gray with age,
Some rhymster will place, on his poetic page, these verses triumphant—
Herrick's is the pills, to banish all ills,
And raise up the sufferer when all others fail.

These remarkable pills continue to achieve unparalelled triumphs over disease. In fact they are considered the alpha and omega, in medicine; compounded exclusively of vegetable extracts, their use is safe, their effects lasting, and their cures wonderful; sustained by their merits for twenty-two years their sale is unapproached by all others combined; elegantly coated with sugar, and sold in family boxes for 25 cents. See advertisement on 3d page.

C. P. FESSENDEN,
Druggist and Apothecary,
NO. 5 KIMBALL BLOCK.
ROCKLAND, ME.

COURAGE INVALIDS!
CLEM'S SUMMER CURE
—AND—
Howes' Cough Pills

By the Concurrent testimony of many sufferers, the fact has been established,

That for the cure of Diarrhea or Dysentery in persons of all ages, no medicine has ever come to the knowledge of the public that so effectually does the work and at the same time leaves the bowels in an active, healthy condition as

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE.

That for Children Cutting Teeth, if troubled with Diarrhea or any irregularities of the Bowels, all other remedies are insignificant as compared with

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE.

That for Children troubled with Canker in the mouth or stomach, or mothers suffering from nursing sore mouth, a safe and speedy cure is effected by the use of

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE.

That for Coughs, Hoarseness and Bronchial affections, there is no remedy extant that so universally affords relief as

HOWES' COUGH PILLS.

That for a tightness or Wheezing on the Chest, Pains in the side or a long standing Hack, the best known remedy is

HOWES' COUGH PILLS.

That as an expectorant and ameliorating agent in cases of Phthisic, Whooping Cough, and Confirmed Consumption, the public have already rendered their united verdict in favor of

HOWES' COUGH PILLS.

Clem's Summer Cure is a pleasant, agreeable decoction of Roots and Barks and contains not a particle of opium or drug of any sort. It always does good, and never does harm.

"By their works ye shall know them"

G. C. GOODWIN & Co., Boston, General Agents for New England. H. H. HAY, Portland and B. F. BRADBURY, General Agents for Maine.

Sold in Rockland, by LEVI M. ROBBINS; in Thomaston by GEO. I. ROBINSON; in Rockport by CARLETON & NORWOOD; in Camden by JAMES PERRY.

☞ Sold in all the principal towns and cities in the State.

HOWES & CO., Proprietors.
Belfast, Me.

June 4, 1862. (re21) 49ly

DR. HIGGINS,
DENTIST,

Has removed to Gilice formerly occupied by Dr. J. W. Trussell, latterly by Dr. C. L. Strickland.

Snow's Block, - - Rockland.
ETHER ADMINISTERED.

All operations both Surgical and Mechanical performed carefully and faithfully.

I shall give special attention to setting artificial work.

Thankful for the liberal amount of patronage already bestowed in this line I invite the attention of persons wishing such to my work WHICH SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Rockland, April 10, 1861. 16tf

LEVI M. ROBBINS,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
NEW DRUG STORE,
WILSON & WHITE'S BLOCK.
(*Sign of the Golden Eagle,*)

Takes this method of informing the people of this place and vicinity, that he has a very large, well selected and New Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemical's,

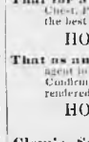
and other articles usually kept by DRUGGISTS. And of

Patent Medicines,

he has every kind in the market, which he offers at Wholesale and Retail.

A liberal discount made to persons buying to sell again. *See Advertisement.*

Rockland, Jan. 15, 1861. 4tf



J. S. HALL & CO.,
No. 3, Spear Block, Rockland,
DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals,
FANCY TOILET SOAPS, HAIR & TOOTH BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, OILS and DYE STUFFS, BURNING FLUID, &c. &c.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Rockland, Feb. 7, 1860. 7tf

Stage and Railroad Notice.

STAGES will leave ROCKLAND for BATH every morning. Sundays excepted—at 2 o'clock A. M., and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6 1-2 o'clock, A M. The 2 o'clock Stage will connect with the cars leaving at 11.10, A. M., for Portland and Boston, and also connect with the Damariscotta and Gardiner Stage.

RETURNING—Will leave BATH for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Warren, Thomaston and Rockland, daily at 3 P. M., or on the arrival of the train from Portland and Boston, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

A Stage also leaves MAINE HOTEL, Damariscotta for Gardiner, immediately on the arrival of the 2 A. M. Stage from Rockland, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays passing by Damariscotta Mills and through Alna, Whitefield, East Pittston and Pittston arriving at Gardiner in time for the Boston train of cars and also the Stage for Lewiston.

RETURNING—Will leave Gardiner for the above named places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on the arrival of the above train and Stage arriving at Damariscotta in season to connect with the Stage from Bath to Rockland. Fare $1.25.

T. BERRY & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Rockland, Dec. 11 1861. 51tf

MARRIAGES.

In Thomaston, July 13th, by Rev. L. D. Hill, Capt. Samuel C. Jordan, to Miss Lizzie F. daughter of Capt G. E. Randlett, both of Thomaston.

In Auburn, July 13th, by Rev D. T. Stevens, assisted by Rev Geo. Bates, Rev. W. A. Starr, Pastor of the Universalist Society of Groton, Massachusetts, to Miss Lena C. Stevens, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Marysville, Cal., May 1st, Mr. W. P. Harrington, Jr., of Carson, to Miss Sallie H., eldest daughter of John H. Tennent.

In Monroe, July 2, by T. D. Clements, Esq., Mr. Collins Pattee, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Ann Page, both of Monroe.

DEATHS.

In this city, July 10th, Marietta, daughter of Henry L. and Phebe Poland, aged 1 year, 11 months and 10 days.

In Belfast, 13th inst., William B. Davis, aged 35 years 4 months.

At Fort Seward, Port Royal, S. C., June 15th, Newell J. Elwell, of Waldo, aged 18 years, 4 mos. 21 days, son of Jacob and Martha Elwell.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

FRIDAY, July 11.

Sch F Eugene, Achorn, ——.
" F Baker, ——, Dover, N H.
" Angeline, Hix, Portland.
" Fame, Cousins, Surry.
" Fest Boy, Tate, Newburyport.
" Warrior, Crockett. Newburyport.

SATURDAY, July 12.

Sch George & James, Poland, ——.
" A Jackson, Pierce, Kennebec.
" Cornelia, Blaisdell, Portland.
" Pearl, Robinson, Danvers.
Bark Idlo Kimball, Ulmer, Dublin.

SUNDAY, July 13.

Sch Forest, Conary, Boston.
" Ada Ames, Ames, Boston.
" Dover Packet, Wooster, Boston.
" Gen Warren, Guptill, Portsmouth.
" Pallas, Pendleton, New York.
" Mt Hope, Kenniston, New York.
" St Lucar, Burns, Portland.

FRIDAY, July 18.

Sch Concordia, Verrill, Boston.

Sailed.

SATURDAY, July 12.

Sch I L Snow, Achorn, New York.
" Cashier, ——, Cranberry Isles.

SUNDAY, July 13.

Sch Fame, Cousins, Surry.

TUESDAY, July 15.

Sch F Baker, ——, Dover, N H.
" Hardscrabble, Gregory, New York.
" Charlotte, Graves, New York.
" Mary Langdon, Pinkham, New York.

THURSDAY, June 17.

Sch Tate, Newburyport.
" Ada Ames, Ames, Picton, N S.
" Neptune, Ingraham, Salem.
" Dover Packet, Wooster, Boston
Brig H Leads, Smith, Hewett's Island to load for New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK—Ar 23th, barque Ocean Eagle, Luce, New Orleans.

BOSTON—Ar 15th, brig Alnavela, of Searsport, Reed, Matanzas 2d inst; brig Josie Gilkey, of Bucksport, Gilkey, Elizabethport.

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 14th, Sarah Mills, Dayton, Rockland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Entered at Liverpool for ldg 26th, Growler, Watts, Boston.

At Antwerp, 26th ult, ships M R Ludwig, Harding, for Sunderland to load cools for New York.

Sld from Bassien, May 5, Mary O'Brien, Vesper, Europe, Sld from Shanghae April 26th, J. Wakefield, Brown, Hong Kong.

Ar at St John, N B 9th, schrs Ariel, Hobler, Belfast.

Liverpool entered outward 30th, Amos M Roberts, Colson, Camden, Me.

Ar in the Pill 1st, David Kimball, Maguire, Havanna, and passed up to Bristol.

Ar at Cronstadt 26th ult, Angela Brewer, Chase, Liverpool.

Sld fro e Antwerp 20th ult, W A Banks, Bartlett, Gottenburg; M R Ludwig, Harding, Sunderland.

Ar at Hong Kong May 5th, J Wakefield, Brown, from Shanghae.

Cld at London 2d, Enoch Barnard, Ross, Quebec; 3d, International, Seavey, Newport and St Vincent.

Ar at St John P R 2d inst, sch Charles Snow, Heath, for Baltimore

At Sagua 3d ult, barques Hannah Crocker, for New York 2 or 3 days; Mountain Eagle, for do do.

Wanted.

A HEALTHY WET NURSE, for a feeble child, four weeks old, apply to

Dr. T. L. ESTABROOK,

for particulars.

Rockland, July 16, 1862. 3w30

EXPRESS NOTICE.

MOWER & CO.'S
Bangor, Rockland & Boston Express,

Respectfully solicits a share of the Express business from this city and vicinity. Our Agent here,

Mr. GEORGE W. TOLMAN,

will most promptly and faithfully attend to all business, at this Agency.

Office at W. E. TOLMAN & SONS' Store, Snow's Brick Building, corner Main and Spring Streets.

MOWER & CO.

Rockland, July 15, 1862. 6w30

Notice.

THE undersigned, hereby gives notice to whom it may concern, that his wife ELIZA P. BLACKINGTON, having without any justifiable cause left his bed and board, and having abandoned his dwellinghouse where she was provided with all the necessaries of life, he shall pay no bills of her contracting.

WILLARD BLACKINGTON, 2d.

Rockland, July 17, 1862. 3w30

STATE OF MAINE.

HEAD QUARTERS,
SECOND DIVISION, MAINE MILITIA.
ROCKLAND, July 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 1.

To the Orderly Sergeants of the Second Division:

The Governor and Commander in-Chief has ordered the completion of the organization of the Militia of the State. It is therefore ORDERED, That the Orderly Sergeants of the several Companies in this Division, upon receipt of this order, proceed *forthwith*, to examine and perfect their rolls, to the end that the name of every person within the limits of their companies, liable to do military duty, may properly appear.

It is evident to the Major General that the enrollment in many of the Towns in this Division is very defective, and he calls particular attention to Secs. 5 and 9 of the "Act to enroll and organize the Militia of the State of Maine," approved March 19, 1862.

Accompanying this will be found the Proclamation and General Orders Nos. 16 and 17 of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and in this emergency the Major General expects the hearty co-operation of each and every commanding officer within the Division.

Orderly Sergeants' warning notices, company orders, recruiting papers, and instructions will be furnished immediately.

The Major General cannot forbear expressing the hope that volunteers in sufficient numbers to meet the exigencies of the occasion will enlist. The inducements to Volunteer service are such that no soldier can well afford to prefer service with the Militia.

The SECOND DIVISION has already furnished many brave men who have won, on the field of battle, their titles to nobility, and whose gallant achievements have obtained the recognition of their State and Nation.

The Major General at this time invokes the aid of every true hearted, loyal citizen. He acknowledges the assistance so generously given heretofore, and with in earnest response in this hour of our common peril, he doubts not result at once gratifying and such as shall prove again the loyalty, and patriotism of our people, and furnish a telling rebuke to the repentance of a lukewarm devotion to our country and our flag.

By order of
WM. H. TITCOMB, Major General.

CHARLES A. MILLER, Orderly And de-Camp.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed to receive and examine claims against the estate of ANDREW G. LUCE, late of Rockland, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that they will be in session for that purpose, at the office of L. W HOWES, in said Rockland, on the first Mondays of August and September, A. D. 1862, at 9 o'clock. A. M.

L. W. HOWES.
JOSEPH FARWELL.

Rockland, July 8, 1862. 3w29

DR. LIGHTHILL

Being obliged to extend his stay in Skowhegan,

Will Positively Visit

ROCKLAND,

By the 5th of August, 1862.

Rockland, July 10, 1862. 26tf

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS MARY LINDSEY and MARK LINDSEY, of Rockland, in the County of Knox, on the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, conveyed to me the subscriber, by their mortgage deed of that date, a certain Lime Rock Quarry, situate in said Rockland, to secure to me the payment of certain notes described in said Deed, which Deed is recorded in the Registry for the County of Knox, vol 3, page 265, to which reference may be had for a full description of said Quarry and the Notes secured thereon. The conditions of said mortgage Deed having been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same, according to the statute in such case made and provided, and give this notice for that purpose.

OLIVER JAMESON.

Rockland, July 1, 1862. 3w28

HURRAH! HURRAH!

A great variety of

Fancy Goods and Toys,

Of every description, Ladies' Bags, Portmonnies, Poth Albums, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Head Pins, Fancy Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Bracelets, Cutlery, Fifes, Drums, Perfumes, Hair Oils Cologne, Soaps, &c.

Pickles, Fruit, &c.

Pickles, Ketchup, Canned Fruits, Extracts, Olives, Native Wines, Ale Porter, Fruit, Nuts, Dates, Figs, Tobacco, Sugar, Briar Pipes, Meer. Pipes, Coffee &c.

—ALSO—

Refreshments, Oysters, Ice Cream, Soda, Pastry, Confectionery, &c., &c.

W. H. KEENE,

No. 2 Perry's Block, Lime Rock Street.

Rockland, July 1, 1862. 28tf

Courts of Probate.

STATE OF MAINE.

KNOX, SS.—At a Court of Probate held at Rockland, within and for the County of Knox, on the first Tuesday of January A. D. 1861:

ORDERED, that from and after the day aforesaid the Courts of Probate within and for the County of Knox be held at Rockland on the second Tuesday of every month. And whenever this arrangement shall conflict with any of the provisions of the Revised Statutes relative to holding said Court, it will be holden on the following day.

HORATIO ALDEN, Judge.

Attest—A. S. RICE, Register. 3tf

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of July, 1862.

EPHRAIM M. WOOD, Administrator on the estate of BUZEALOR KNIGHT, late of Camden, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate, and of the affairs of the late firm of Farrar & Knight, of which said deceased was a partner, for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Rockland Gazette, printed in Rockland in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true Copy.—Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w29

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of July 1862.

WILLIAM H. GLOVER, Administrator on the estate of JAMES FERNALD, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Rockland Gazette, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true Copy—Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w29

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of July, 1862.

THE Commissioners appointed to assign to SARAH G. PARTRIDGE, widow of JAMES PARTRIDGE, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, her dower in the real estate of the said deceased, having made return of their doings:

ORDERED, that notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Rockland, Gazette printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said return should not be accepted, and dower assigned accordingly.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy,—Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w29

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of July, 1862.

WASHINGTON ROBBINS, Administrator on the estate of DANIEL VAUGHAN, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Rockland Gazette, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy,—Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w29

STATE OF MAINE.

LINCOLN, SS.—At a Probate Court held at Wiscasset, on the first day of July, A. D. 1862.

ORDERED, that MOSES SHAW, Administrator of the Estate of JAMES A. HEARD, late of South Thomaston, in said County, deceased, notify the Heirs at law and Creditors of said deceased and all persons interested, that an account of administration on the Estate of said deceased will be offered for allowance at a Probate Court at Wiscasset, on the Second day of September next, when and where they may be present if they see cause. Notice to be given by publishing an attested copy of this Order, in the Rockland Gazette, twenty days before said Court of Probate.

Given under my hand this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HIRAM CHAPMAN Judge of Probate.

Copy Attest:—J. J. KENNEDY, Register. 3w29

REMOVAL.

J. P. WISE,

Has removed his Stock of

Agricultural Implements, Seeds

Stoves and Hardware to

NO. 7 KIMBALL BLOCK,

where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers. He also offers a new and splendid assortment of

HAYING TOOLS,

at very low prices.

Please call and be convinced that that is the fact.

Rockland, July 1, 1862. 28tf

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS JACOB SMITH, Jr., of Rockland, in the County of Lincoln, (now County of Knox,) on the second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, conveyed to me the subscriber, by his Mortgage Deed of that date, certain lots of land to secure to me certain moneys then had and received, which Deed is recorded in the Registry for the County of Lincoln, (now Knox,) Vol. 30, page 313, to which reference may be had for a more full description of said lots and the deed thereon. The conditions of said Mortgage Deed having been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same according to the statute in such case made and provided, and give notice for that purpose.

OLIVER JAMESON.

Rockland, July 1, 1862. 3w28

AND STILL THEY COME!!

MORE NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has again returned from BOSTON with another large lot of rich and fashionable goods direct from the Manufactory, ALL BOUGHT AT CASH PRICES.

ALL IN WANT OF

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

cannot fail to be suited here as large supplies have daily been received from Boston and New York Markets, for the past month making the stock now more complete than ever, comprising all the styles and fashions in existence, and selling at unprecedented low prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

WENTWORTH'S,

No. 2 Spofford Block.

Rockland, July 1, 1862. 28tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

40 ABLE BODIED MEN,

For Company G, 16th Regiment,

COL. A. W. WILDES.

Pay from 13 to 21 dollars per Month.

Pay, Clothing and subsistence to commence from date of enlistment.

By a recent order from the War Department, an additional bounty of $25, will be paid each man, making in all $10, before leaving the State.

A Bounty of $100 Cash will be paid at the close of the war or a Land Bounty, of 160 acres for occupation.

N. C. WOODARD, *Recruiting Officer.*

Recruiting Office in Spofford Block, over Mrs. Wass's Store.

Rockland, July 8, 1862. 29tf

Feathers.

PURE LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, just received at

MAYO & KALER'S.

Rockland, April 23, 1862. 18tf

HAYING TOOLS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAYING TOOLS may be found at

No. 2 Atlantic Block

which will be sold at wholesale or retail, including

SCYTHES,
SNATHS,
RAKES,
FORKS,
RIFLES and
STONES.

ALSO—Agency for WOOD'S MOWING MACHINE the best in use.

S. M. VEAZIE.

Rockland, June 24, 1862. 6w27

MANNY'S
Patent Mower and Reaper,
FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES.

Built Expressly to meet the wants of New England Farmers.

Awarded the First Premium, Silver Medal and Diploma, at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, Boston, 1860.

THE Machine as now constructed is excelled by no machine in the World.

It is light draft, durable, easily managed and will not clog.

It has no side draft, no weight on the horses neck, and will cut well at any rate of speed. It is the best machine in use, for rough or uneven land as the Cutter bar is entirely under the control of the operator, and the Machine can not be tipped over.

WARREN, June 3, 1862.

MR. WISE—In accordance with your request, to know how I like the Manny Mower which I purchased of you last season, I would say that it works to my entire satisfaction, I have tried it in all kinds of grass, and find that it works admirably. I would also state that a neighbor of mine witnessed the operation of the machine and was so well pleased with it that he has concluded to have you order one for him. I would recommend the Manny Mower, as being the best Machine offered to the public. The one horse Machine will perform the work of four men and do it far superior. Try it brother farmers, and I think you will say that it is the best

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.'S BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Office, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

REV. N. DAY *President.*
REV. P. MASON, *Vice President*
R. GREENE, M. D., *Superintending Physician.*

This Institution was established for the cure of Disease upon the principles of innocent medication, entirely discarding the use of Poisonous Drugs

Many diseases, such as Scrofula, Humors of the Blood, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Heart Complaint, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, and a great variety of ordinary Diseases are successfully treated by Medicine which may be sent to any part of the country with full direction.

Persons having Cancers, or those afflicted with complicated diseases, should immediately avail themselves of Dr. Greene's personal attention.

Consultation at the office, or by mail, free of charge.

Dr. Greene will be at the office from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. The office will be open, and competent persons in attendance, from 7 1-2 A. M. to 6 P. M.

All communications should be directed to R. GREENE, M. D., 36 Bromfield Street, Boston

NOTE. Persons wishing to investigate this method of practice, or its superior success, will be furnished with a pamphlet descriptive of treatment, free, by addressing R. GREENE, M. D., 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

George Warren,

Successor to

THAYER & WARREN,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

LIVERPOOL PACKETS,

Sailing from Liverpool for Boston twice a month. Steerage Passage, $20. Also, Agent for New York and Liverpool Steamships, sailing from New-York every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday, and Calling at Queenstown, Ireland. Cabin Passage, $75. 3d Class, $30.

Sight Bills of Exchange, for £1 Sterling and upward, payable at any Bank in Great Britain or Ireland, constantly for sale

For Passage, Certificates, Steamer Tickets, Drafts, or for further information, Address,

GEORGE WARREN, 98 State Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED! AGENTS.

THOSE about to engage in the sale of 25 cent packages of Stationery, Maps, Charts, or Portraits, should write to me before engaging elsewhere. Remember that I am the originator of the 25 cents package stationery, and also N. E. Agent for H. H. Lloyd & Co's celebrated Maps and Charts, and J. C. Buttre's fine Steel Engraved Portraits. Withal, it may be safely said, that I have the best assortment of the most saleable articles for the times that can be found in New England. For particulars, address B. B. RUSSELL, 515 Washington Street, Boston.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE

For Bleeding, Blind, and Itching Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Diseases of the Skin.

One bottle warranted to cure every case of Piles; two bottles in all other cases of the above diseases; if not, dealers are requested to refund the money in every case — Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and those were confirmed Fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen on application. Send for Circular

Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, 71 Prince street, Boston. Sold everywhere. Certificates with each bottle

FAIRBANKS'

Premium Standard SCALES.

These scales are still manufactured *only* by the original inventors, who are constantly adding such real and valuable improvements as their long experience and skill suggest.

A COMPLETE VARIETY:

as HAY, COAL, RAILROAD, PLATFORM, COUNTER, DRUGGISTS, and BUTCHER'S SCALES; BEAMS, WEIGHTS, &c., for sale at our Warehouse,

118 MILK STREET,

(Thorndike Building,) Corner of Batterymarch Street, Boston.

White's Patent Alarm Money Drawer.

A Certain protection against Thieves.

Sold at FAIRBANK'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 118 MILK STREET, BOSTON, by FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

HENRY JONES,

DEALER IN

SHIP TIMBER AND PLANK,

Hackmetac Knees, Locust Treenails,

and a general variety of Ship Stock.

Cargoes of Oak Timber and Plank furnished to order.

92 State St. Boston. Wharf 150 Border St., East Boston.

FAIRBANKS & BEARD,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALE, PORTER, CIDER, SODA,

AND MINERAL WATER,

Howard Athenæum Building,

Howard Street,

BOSTON.

DRAUGHT ALE AND PORTER.

Burnett's Kalliston,

As a wash for the complexion, has no equal. It is distinguished for its cooling and soothing properties, and is admirably adapted to all the unnatural conditions of the skin; removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Roughness of the skin, &c., curing Chapped Hands, and allaying the Irritation caused by bites of Mosquitoes, and other annoying insects. Prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of *Burnett's Cocoaine.* It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time universal as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers.

NEW PAINT STORE.

Corner of Water & Congress St., Boston.

ASHAEL WHEELER, Agent,

(Formerly in Union Street,)

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

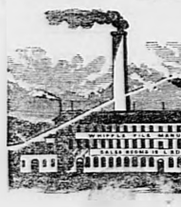
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES.

And Painters' Supplies Generally.

STAPLE DRUGS, SPONGES, GUMS,

AND

SUPERIOR GLUES.



MACHINE CUT FILES.

THE WHIPPLE

FILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Are now ready to supply every description of their MACHINE CUT FILES, warranted superior to all others in use.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM;

NO 34 KILBY STREET,

(Corner of Central.) Boston.

FAMILY MOURNING STORE,

20 WINTER ST., BOSTON,

Established for the Sale of

MOURNING DRESS GOODS

And Millinery exclusively.

S. S. WILLIAMS.

Glidden & Williams' Line

FROM

Boston to San Francisco.

Office, 114 State Street, Boston.

All goods received and forwarded free of charge by FIRST CLASS CLIPPER SHIPS, sailing promptly on their advertised days. The only really prompt line of Ships from the Atlantic Ports.

JAMES & POPE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

White Oak & Hackmetac Ship Timber,

White Pine Timber for Wharves, Bridges and Factories; Also, Southern Pine Floorings on hand and worked to order.

92 State Street, (up stairs.)

Timber Dock, cor. E & First St., Boston.

5w25

Provisions & Groceries.

SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES and SYRUP, PORK, HAMS, LARD, CHEESE, RAISINS, CURRANTS, SPICES, FLOUR, CORN and MEAL, as low as the lowest, by

H. H. CRIE.

May 1, 1862. 19tf

1862.

SPRING TRADE.

DRY GOODS

—AND—

CARPETINGS.

The SUMMER CAMPAIGN has begun at

SIMONTON'S,

And they are now displaying the BEST STOCK of

DRESS FABRICS

Ever offered in the City of Rockland to which we invite the attention of BUYERS that feel interested in

Low Prices.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

No. 4 Berry Block.

Rockland, March 3 1862. 15tf

Carpetings.

WE are now opening our SPRING STOCK OF CARPETINGS which comprises

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, THREE PLY, EXTRA STPERFINE, SUPERFINE, &c., SAMPSON'S and other popular makers.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

all widths. HEMP and STRAW Carpetings, Wool and Cotton Rockings, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Hassocks, and every article usually found in a

First Class Carpet Store.

PRICES ALWAYS SATISFACTORY. A few more pieces of that good quality

HEMP CARPETING for sale at 15 cents per yard.

Don't forget the Place.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

No. 4 Berry Block,

LATEST NOVELTY

—IN—

CLOAKS.

The **Short Sack** together with several other NEW PATTERNS of LADIES GARMENTS, just received and we are now prepared to

Manufacture Cloaks and Mantillas

in all the Latest Spring Styles.

MRS. M. ALLEN,

whose long experience in our CLOAK DEPARTMENT is a sufficient guarantee that every Garment will suit is still with us and will be ever ready to CUT GARMENTS for those who prefer to buy their Cloth elsewhere and make their own cloaks.

ALSO, every article used in the manufacture of Cloaks may be found at our Store.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

No. 4 Berry Block.

SILKS! SILKS!!

Owing to the DEPRESSION in the sale of HIGH COST GOODS our Stock of

Black and Fancy Silks

will be sold at much less than former prices.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

No. 4 Berry Block.

WINDOW SHADES.

CLOTH WINDOW SHADES in every Style of Gilt, Painted or Crayon, RUSTIC BLINDS, Cord and Tassels, Tassel Hooks and Loops, Curtain Fixtures, Sole Light Curtains, Damasks, FEATHERS, and every article in the UPHOLSTERY Line.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

No. 4 Berry Block.

CLOAKINGS.

We have a fine Stock of these goods in Broadcloths, Tricots, Light-Weights, Zepher Cloakings, Repellants, Glenham Sackings, &c. Also Machine Silk, Orra & Macnaught's Spool Cotton all Colors and Numbers, Galloon and Prussian Bindings, Cable Braid and Tassels. Examine our Stock before making your purchases.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

No. 4 Berry Block.

HOOP SKIRTS.

Now is your time to buy Skirts, as we have a VERY LARGE STOCK, bought

Direct of the Manufacturers,

which we shall sell without regard to the "WAR TAX," which will soon make them from two to four Dollars per dozen higher.

Call early and secure a GOOD BARGAIN.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

No. 4 Berry Block.

MOURNING GOODS.

This Department receives our particular attention and is now supplied with the choicest Goods to be found in the Market.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

No. 4 Berry Block.

SUMMER BALMORALS.

A new article in the Market, full width and length, just received; also a fine assortment of Moreens; which will be sold low.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

No. 4 Berry Block

QUILTS! QUILTS!

Marseilles, Lancaster and HONEY COMB Quilts constantly on hand. Also a few Woolen Blankets, which will be sold without regard to cost.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

No. 4 Berry Block.

The Rockland Gazette

JOB PRINTING

Establishment!

(ESTABLISHED, A. D. 1846.)

Office, No. 5, Custom House Block. (*Up Stairs,*)

Are prepared at all times to execute all kinds of

PRINTING!

The attention of Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, and all others in want of Printing is invited to this Establishment, which contains

The Largest and Best Assortment of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

JOB TYPE,

Together with

Approved Machine Presses,

adapted for speed, durability and beauty of execution, presenting, with

LOW PRICES

Extra Inducements for Patronage.

It is our aim, by the prompt and faithful execution of all orders, the superior character and style of every description of work, the judicious and tasteful selection of new type, the adoption of all

Valuable Inventions & Improvements,

as they may occur, to rank second to no other Printing Establishment in this section of the State.

Among the varieties of work which we are prepared to execute, are

Business and Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Ball Tickets,
Handbills,
Show-Bills,
Programmes,
Posters,
Bill-Heads,
Bills of Fare,
Way Bills,
Envelopes,
Circulars,
Manufacturers' Tags,
Labels of all kinds,
Order Books,
Bank Checks,
Bank Books,
Blank Notes,
Bills of Lading,
Insurance Blanks,
Town Blanks,
Wood Bills,
Hay Bills,
Milk Bills.

Book and Pamphlet Printing

For which we have every facility, and which will be attended to promptly, and executed correctly.

PRINTING IN COLORS.

GOLD, SILVER, CRIMSON

and other

Colors of Bronze Work,

And all descriptions of Plain and Fancy Work in the Printing line that may be required.

☞ Persons wishing for work in our line are invited to call, as we can suit them, both as to style and price.

J. PORTER & SON,

No. 5 Custom House Block. (*Up Stairs,*)

(over J. C. LIBBEY & SON'S, Hardware Store.)

Rockland, April 3, 1862.

1862. 1862.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

MAYO & KALER

HAVE now in Store the largest and best assorted Stock of GOODS ever offered in this COUNTY, which were recently bought for **Cash,** at AUCTION in NEW YORK, and will be sold at prices corresponding with the times.

ALL PERSONS

are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Rockland, April 23, 1862. 16tf

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING in part of

Black and Fancy Silks,

POPLINS, SAXONY'S, DUCATS, ALPACCAS, BOMBAZINES, MOURNING GOODS, DeLAINES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.,

all of which will be sold at low prices, at

MAYO & KALER'S.

Rockland, April 23, 1862. 16tf

To Whoever it May Concern.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY AND THEIR MEN—if deceased, their heirs entitled to Bounty Money or Lands, Back Pay and Pensions for services in any of the wars of the United States from the Revolution, including the present war. I have had many years experience in procuring the different claims due for services in the different claims due for services in the different wars and having the laws and opinions in such cases. I am prepared to assist any person who may wish my services, on reasonable terms. Information given gratis, by mail or otherwise. I have had much trouble in procuring claims after others have been employed. To insure success, employ men that know how to do your business.

F. A. LEWIS.

OFFICE MAIN STREET.

Belfast March 25, 1862. 6m14

NICE All-Wool DeLaines,

Now selling at the low price of 25 cts, at

MAYO & KALER'S.

April 28, 1862. 16tf

Widows and other Heirs

—OF—

DECEASED SOLDIERS.

SEND IN YOUR CLAIMS for PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and arrears of Pay.

Pensions and Arrear of Pay to Soldiers disabled in the present War.

Pensions paid from date of approval of Claim.

Secured at the earliest possible moment, on application in person or by letter to

O. G. HALL,

Berry's Block, Main Street,

ROCKLAND, ME.

March 26, 1862. 6m14

NEW GOODS

Just Received at

MAYO & KALER'S.

Rockland, April 9, 1862. 16tf

WE are selling for 12 1-2 cts.,

As good DeLaines as can be bought for 17 cts. elsewhere. Call at **MAYO & KALER'S** and see if it is not so.

April 23, 1862. 16tf

Grass Seeds,

OF the best qualities, as low as the lowest, by

H. H. CRIE.

May 1, 1862. 19tf

Iron and Steel.

A FINE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED and for sale as low as the lowest, at the Brook, by

H. H. CRIE.

Rockland, May. 1, 1862. 19tf

Coal Tar.

A SUPERIOR article made from Liverpool Cannel Coal, for sale by

CHARLES W. SNOW.

Rockland, May 28, 1862. 23tf

Dr. T. L. ESTABROOK,

CITY PHYSICIAN,

Office.—Pillsbury's New Block.

Boards at the Thorndike Hotel.—where calls may be left when the Dr. cannot be found at his office.

Dr. Estabrook will be pleased to attend to all calls with which he may be favored, AT HIS OFFICE, where he may be found day or night.

Particular attention given to diseases of the eye and Ear.

Rockland, April 2, 1862. 3m15

EPHRAIM W. BARTLETT,

Manufacturer of and Wholesaler Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES

AND RUBBERS,

SOLE LEATHER, WAX LEATHER,

French and American Calf Skins,

Linings, Bindings.

Kid and Goat Stock, Rubber Goring

Shoe Duck, Pegs, Lasts, Shoe Nails and Shoe Tools of all kinds,

AT THE BROOK, MAIN ST.

Rockland, September 2, 1861. 337

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

NO 1, BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

I take pleasure in announcing to my old patrons, that I have opened, repaired, and refitted in the most thorough manner, the above commodious and pleasantly situated house, where I shall be most happy to see my old friends, and shall spare no effort in making them a pleasant and agreeable home, and would here take pleasure in acknowledging past favors.

JOHN E. MERRILL, PROPRIETOR,

Formerly of the Webster House Boston.

May 7, 1862 20tf

WILDES' HOTEL,

NO. 46 ELM STREET,

BOSTON.

MERRITT & WHITTEMORE, PROPRIETORS.

October 15, 1861. 38tf

Commercial House,

Opposite Beethoven Hall,

Main Street, Rockland, Maine.

Well fitted and furnished, and now ready for the reception of transient or permanent guests.

ROBERT ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.

Rockland, August 21, 1861. 35tf

THORNDIKE HOTEL.

G. W. HODGES, Proprietor.

CORNER MAIN AND SEA STREETS, ROCKLAND.

Single persons or small Families accommodated with board on liberal terms

Coaches always in attendance to take guests to and from the several steamers.

Rockland April 17, 1860. 17tf

SAIL-MAKING,

AT NO. 3 CROCKETT BLOCK,

AT COCHRAN'S loft may be found all articles used in making and repairing sails.

Duck, Bolt Rope, Twine, Thimbles, Cordage and a lot of second hand fore and aft sails in good repair, for sale cheap.

SAILS made and repaired at short notice.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received the same is respectfully solicited.

Rockland, March 11, 1862. 12tf

A. S. RICE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE NO. 2, KIMBALL BLOCK,

ROCKLAND, ME.

Rockland, Jan. 1, 1862. 3tf

GEORGE. W. FRENCH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

THOMASTON. ME.

October 23, 1861. 43tf

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,

—AND—

Arrears of pay Secured

TO SOLDIERS OR THEIR HEIRS.

Soldiers wounded or in any way injured or who die from wounds or injuries received or disease contracted while in service (they or their heirs) can have the same secured by applying to

GEORGE W. FRENCH, Attorney at Law.

Thomaston, October 16, 1861. 43tf

LYSANDER HILL,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

THOMASTON, ME.

February 20, 1861. 9tf

O. G. HALL,

Attorney at Law,

BERRY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

ROCKLAND, MAINE.

Rockland, July 12, 1860. 29ly

WILLIAM BEATTIE,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

3tf ROCKLAND MAINE.

PETER THACHER & BROTHER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

OFFICE, NO. 2 KIMBALL BLOCK.

MAIN STREET.....ROCKLAND, ME

PETER THACHER, R. P. E. THACHER.

Rockland, Feb. 21, 1856. 48tf

DENTISTRY.

E. P. CHASE,

DENTIST,

ROCKLAND, MAINE.

Office in Wilson & White's Block.

Artificial Teeth inserted and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect. All operations performed on the natural teeth, in the most skillful manner.

Rockland, February 18, 1862. 9tf

DR. J. ESTEN,

Homœopathic Physician.

Office in Wilson & White's Block,

ROCKLAND, Me.

RESIDENCE on Water Street, first house north of A. C. Spalding's.

Rockland, June 5, 1860. 24tf

THOMAS FRYE,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

OFFICE NO. 4 KIMBALL BLOCK,

(*Over the Store of M. C. Andrews.*)

Dwelling House, on Spring Street,

opposite Dirigo Engine House.

ALL ORDERS BY DAY OR NIGHT will be promptly attended to.

Rockland, Nov. 20 1858. 48tf

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

(Successors to J. W. BROWN,)

—DEALERS IN—

Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls,

WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES &c.,

CLOAKINGS & CLOAKS.

—ALSO—

CARPETS & FEATHERS.

NO. 4 BERRY'S BLOCK.

Rockland, Feb. 15, 1860. 8tf

MAYO & KALER,

SUCCESSORS TO PIERCE & KALER.

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Corner Store, Pillsbury Block, Main St.

EBEN B. MAYO, }
GEORGE F. KALER. } **ROCKLAND**

March 3, 1859 14tf

RUSSELL MILLS

COTTON DUCK.

THE subscribers, having sold these VERY SUPERIOR **Cotton Duck** for several years past, have found that it is considered the best brand now in general use.

The **HARD DUCK** has been worn on large Schooners, Yachts, Pilot Boats and has fully proved that it will wear longer and "**wash**" less than other kinds heretofore in general use.

Mt. Vernon, Cumberland and Cotton Ravens Duck on hand and for sale by

N. BOYNTON & CO.,

134 Commercial st.,

Feb. 22, 1860. (9ly) BOSTON.

GEO. L. HATCH,

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

22 South Street, (Up Stairs,

32tf NEW YORK.

FRYE'S VEGETABLE CATHARTIC, OR

Universal Family Pill.

THESE Pills are purely Vegetable, and a safe remedy for Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, and Impurities of the Blood, &c., and are the Pills to take when Physic is required. Can be found at the THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Rockland, May 7, 1861. 20tf

DRY GOODS.

DECIDED BARGAINS may be found at the

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

Just opened at

No 7 Kimball Block.

Auction Job lots of Merchandise

are being received by every steamer from BOSTON and will be offered at prices to conform to the times. This is the place to invest, and where a full equivalent will be given for monies received. We are selling

Ladies' and Gents' Bleached and Unbleached Hose,	10	to 20	cents.
Ladies' Cotton and Lisle thread Gloves,	02	to 17	"
Embroidered Cambric and Muslin Collars,	10	to 62	"
White and Colored Skeleton Skirts (27 and 32 Hoops,)	75	to 87	"
Lawns, Cambrics and Dress Muslins,	10	to 12	"
Light and Dark Dress Prints,	06	to 11	"
New Style Striped Figured Silks,	50	to 62	"
Substantial Pant stuff for Boys wear,	20	to 30	"
Black, Brown and Green Broadcloths,	1,50	to 2 25	"
Superior Style Cashmere Shawls,		4 00	"
Linen, Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,	06	to 25	"

—ALSO—

LINENS, WHITE CHECKED and PLAIN CAMBRICS, TARLTONS, BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED COTTONS, SARSNET, CAMBRICS, SILICIAS, GENTS' COLLARS, CRAVATS, &c., &c.,

all bought at the bottom of the market and will be sold at the very lowest figures.

The goods will be freely exhibited to those who wish, and also to those who do not wish to purchase.

Rockland, May 27, 1862. 22tf

NEW GOODS

Just Received at

MAYO & KALER'S.

Rockland, April 9, 1862. 16tf

WARREN FACTORY

YARNS, FLANNELS &c.

W. O. FULLER, - - SPEAR BLOCK,

Agent for the Warren Factory,

HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK OF THEIR

Yarns, Flannels, Cassimeres and Satinetts,

which will be sold at the Factory prices for Cash or Wool

Rockland, June 12, 1861. 25tf

CLOAKINGS.

CONSTANTLY on hand a fine assortment of

Black Broadcloths,

WATER PROOFS, MELTONS, MIDDLESEX AND SALISBURY SACKINGS,

which we will sell or manufacture to order at the lowest market price.

MAYO & KALER.

April 23, 1862. 16tf

DRIED CURRANTS,

CITRON,

TAMARINDS,

FIGS,

LEMONS,

HONEY, &c., &c.

J. S. HALL & CO.,

No. 3 Spear Block.

Rockland, April 30, 1862. 19tf

JUST RECEIVED

A Large and Fresh Stock of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

At J. S. HALL & CO.'S,

No. 3 Spear Block.

Rockland, April 30, 1862. 19tf

OUTSIDE ROUTE.

$2.00 To Boston.

Spring Arrangement.

The large and Staunch Steamer

MENEMON SANFORD,

CAPT. E. H. SANFORD,

WILL leave BANGOR, or as far up as the ice will admit, for BOSTON, every Monday and Thursday at 11 o'clock, A. M., commencing on Thursday, April 17; arriving at ROCKLAND at about 5 o'clock, P. M.

RETURNING—leaves Foster's South Wharf BOSTON, for BANGOR, and intermediate landings on the river, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, arriving at ROCKLAND every Wednesday and Saturday morning at about 5 o'clock.

FARE—From Rockland to Boston, **$2.00.**

River Fares as usual. Freight taken at usual rates.

M. W. FARWELL, Agent.

Agent's Office at Police Court Room.

April 17, 1862. 8m17

Portland and New York Steamers.

The splendid and fast Steamship

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. S. Crowell,

will until further notice run as follows:

Leaves Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M., and leave Pier 9, North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M

The vessels are fitting up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage $5.00, including Fare and State Room.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John

Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that she leaves Portland

For Freight and Passage apply to

EMERY & FOX, Portland.

H. B. CROMWELL, & CO., No 86 West Street, N. Y

December, 3, 1861. (Nov. 25.) 50tf

CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

OF all kinds and prices.

The New Style Short Cloak

Just received at

MAYO & KALER'S.

April 23, 1862. 16tf

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MAYO & KALER'S.

Rockland, April 9, 1862. 16tf

NEW GOODS

Just Received at

MAYO & KALER'S.

Rockland, April 10, 1862. 16tf

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope; Price 6 cts.

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity. The Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c &c.

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self inflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

May, 13, 1862. (n21) 7ly

MILLINERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS,

at No. 4 Perry Block,

LIME ROCK STREET, ROCKLAND.

A Splendid Assortment of

Spring and Summer Millinery,

And Fancy Goods,

consisting in part of the following articles:

Straw, Fancy & Mourning Bonnets

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES and EDGINGS of all descriptions.

SHAKER HOODS

in great variety.

Hosiery and Gloves,

ALSO,—KNITTING and TIDY COTTON, WOOLEN YARN, ZEPHYR and GERMAN WORSTED in great variety.

HOOD and SHETLAND YARNS.

Embroidering Materials,

Such as SADDLER'S and EMBROIDERING SILK, Tambo, Moravian and Nun's Cotton, Linen Floss, Gold Braid, and other small articles too numerous to mention.

WHITE GOODS,

Lawns, Cambrics, Brilliants, Muslin, Crimpolins, Marseilles, and a general assortment of other goods usually kept in such an establishment.

AGENT FOR

FRENCH and AMERICAN HAIR WORK, of the best manufacture in the United States, which he keeps constantly on hand or orders at short notice.

BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED.

H. HATCH.

Rockland, April 23, 1862. 43tf

E. H. COCHRAN, will take risks on Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Stores, Stocks of Goods, Finishing Risks on Buildings in process of construction, and all other insurable property, in the following companies, known to be safe and prompt in the adjustment of their losses

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Hartford Connecticut. Incorp 1819. Charter perpetual. Capital $500,000.....Surplus upwards of $210,000.

H. Huntington, Pres't. T. C. Allyn, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE CO.

New York City.

Cash Capital $1,000,000..... ..... Surplus $300,000.

Chas. J. Martin, President.

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CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Hartford, Connecticut.....Cash Capital $250,000.

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Augusta, Maine..... Capital $60,000.

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Cash Capital $200,000..... .. Assets over 230,000.

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WESTERN MASS. INSURANCE CO.

Pittsfield, Mass.....Cash Capital and surp. over $200,000.

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Cash Capital $200,000.....Assets over $448,000

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CHARTER OAK FIRE & MARINE CO.

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Springfield, Mass.....Capital and assets, $220,000

W. B. Calhoun, Pres't. J. C. Pynchon, Sec'y.

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Conway, Mass.....Capital $300,000.

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HOLYOKE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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THOMASTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Thomaston, Maine.

Atwood Levensaler, Pres't. Wm. R. Keith, Sec'y

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E. L. Hamlin, Pres't. B. Plummer, Sec'y

Life Insurance.

Life insurance effected in the following sound companies doing business on the most approved plans, and offering inducements second to no other companies. Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. Boston, Mass.....Accumulated Capital, $1,200,000.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. Hartford, Connecticut... Accumulated Capital 3 000,000.

☞ The above are the oldest Life Insurance Companies in the United States. The insured participate in the profits

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Hartford, Conn.....Capital and Surplus, $500,000.

Life Insurance effected as above, on either stock or mutual plan.

☞ E. H. COCHRAN, thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, pledges himself to give the most careful attention to all business entrusted to him in the insurance line. 4tf

NEWS FOR THE MILLION!

ANOTHER

GREAT MYSTERY SOLVED!

GREATEST NOVELTY

OF THE AGE.

Dr. J. C. Plumer's

PATENT

LASTS!

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BOOTS!

Made Thereon.

A. R. BILLS

TAKES pleasure in informing his many friends and patrons that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds and qualities of BOOTS manufactured upon these CELEBRATED LASTS, which are the latest and most improved pattern yet brought before the public.

The Anatomical Last

is truly constructed upon Scientific principles, constructed in accordance with the bony ligamentous conformation of the bottom of the foot, an entirely new principle and a great improvement on the old style of BOOT AND SHOE LASTS.

The principles herein suggested and followed out by careful and patient reasoning and experiment has now for the first time been practically and fully developed and applied. They produce a BOOT and SHOE perfectly comfortable and easy at first, no matter how thick or substantial the soles, and the importance of this for pedestrian purposes cannot be exaggerated, and conferring advantages which can be most sensibly appreciated by those who suffer from TENDER FEET.

Those who have once had an opportunity to test the real advantages of these Philosophically made BOOTS will hardly be reconciled to wear any other. As one exclaims! "To all persons who wish to have a neat fitting Boot and one in which they can take SOLID COMFORT I would say try this Last, and they will cry,

THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD,"

In short, this LAST IS MADE TO FIT THE FOOT.

Sample Boots

can be examined and by putting on a Boot any one can but convinced of the decided benefits of the new last.

The finest brands of Stock are worked at this establishment by the best workmen in the State, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. All orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Jobbing of all kinds done with neatness.

P. S. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him in the past, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share in the future.

Give him an early Call, at

No. 4, Spofford Block, up Stairs.

Rockland, Dec. 19, 1861. 3m52

Crockery.

SOME NEW AND PRETTY PATTERNS, just opening and for sale low by

H. H. CRIE.

May 1, 1862. 19tf

Coal Tar.

COAL Tar for sale at the GAS WORKS on the Point, See Street.

Rockland, Jan. 29, 1861. 6tf

Ladies and Gentlemen

HAIR WORK.

A new and full assortment which will be sold

Cheap for Cash.

—ALSO—

MRS. HARDING'S

GREAT DISCOVERY EUREKA.

The Eureka, is a Spanish preparation, which will change gray, light or red hair or whiskers, to an auburn, dark brown or black color. For sale by

J. L. GIOFRAY, Sole Agent.

JOSEPH L. GIOFRAY,

No. 5 CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK (Up Stairs)

Will sell a nice Gents' French Wig one dollar less than it can be bought in any hair store in Boston.

I will sell a Lady's French Wig two dollars less than cost.

I will sell a Frizzette from three inches to five and a quarter inches, from fifty cents to one d